INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL XV NO 200— BOMBAY THURSDAY DECEMBER 22 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	To s
1927			
24 Dec.	RANPURA ..	COMORIN‡ ..	15,132
31 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 „	RANPURA ..		16 601
21 „	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@†		16,602
21 „	CHINA‡		7,952
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTANX..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK @..		16,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJA x		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA*	10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡	16,088
2 June	RANPURA ..		16,601
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	0,986
16 „	CHINA ..		7,952
23 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA	16,972
30 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates.

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
„ „ „ Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	62	
„ „ „ Marseilles ..	50	48	

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "RANPURA", on the 2nd of June 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23th Feb.	MANORA ..	7,883
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. STRAITS, SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1927		
31st Dec.	TASMANIA M.	Straits & Japan.
1928		
25th Jan.	KIDDERPORE..	Straits China and Japan.
x13th „	HIYEIZAN M.	Straits & Japan.
17th „	KHIVA ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
31st „	KALYAN ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan

xDoes not carry Passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Muroran Maru ..	5374	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
Moji Maru ..	3757	22 „	5 Jan.
Sado Mar ..	5498	30 „	12 „
Miyadono Maru ..	..	1 Jan.	12 „
Tyne Maru ..	5873	10 „	20 „
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16 „	30 „
Meigen Maru ..	5345	21 „	3 „
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30 „	12 Feb.

* Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: 'Yusen.'

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Arrival	Departure.
Indo Maru ..	15th Dec.	25th Dec.
Heiyo Maru ..	15th „	26th „
Shinnoh Maru ..	15th „	31st „
Hankow Maru ..	19th „	31st „
Celebes Maru ..	25th „	8th Jan.
Ishikari Maru ..	29th Dec.	10th „
Indus Maru ..	7th Jan.	16th „
Borneo Maru ..	11th „	20th „
Yeikoku Maru ..	20th „	30th „

For Particulars apply to:—
CH. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
23rd Dec.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
24th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Forebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
26th „	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
28th „	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
28th „	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.
1928 4th Jan.	KANDALLA ..	East & South Africa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER IMPERIAL DELHI.
KATNI
"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT
What's in a name?
From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.
EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best. It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).
TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "CASTLE" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme etc., etc.
SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED. And last but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.
Write us or Phone 29418 for quotation.
THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. LTD.
Agents:- C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Years.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Escof Building D'LiStreet, Mazagon, Bombay

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,82
Premium Income	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	„ 82,70,39-	„ 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES.

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Sett'lement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

Prospectus and Forms please write to the
BOMBAY BRANCH: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

CLASIFIED ADVTS

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and adresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—AGENTS to canvass orders for Hand Made Cloths on commission basis. Apply to:—The MAHAMOOD WEAVING WORKS, Chowa, Cannanore.
A R610

WANTED.—An experienced and trained LADY TEACHER for the Vanita Vishram Training College. Apply to HON. SECRETARY, The Vanita Vishram.
A 29715

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS WANTED

TRANSLATION WORK from Urdu, Persian and Hindi into English and vice versa undertaken by an experienced translator. Charges moderate, Accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Apply Box No. 2036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 29545

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.

Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.

CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL.'

FOR SALE.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle.
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MOTHER INDIA—The women of India Society, Belangunj Agra, has published a book in Hindi in two parts one containing Hindi translation of Miss Mayo's Mother India and the other repudiating serious charges laid against Indian people. Price Re. 1/ for each part.
L. 582

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

5,000 PAIRS AT HALF PRICE.—Good-looking, hard-wearing, Double Sole, Chrome leather, Medium Toe, English shape, DERBY Shoes, sizes 5 to 11 Original price (Black) Rs. 12/-, (Brown) Rs. 13/-, OFFERED at Rs. 6/- and 6/8 per pair (Satisfaction or Money Back) With Crepe Rubber Soles and heels Rs. 3/- extra The MILITARY SUPPLY SYNDICATE (INDIA), Agra U. P.
T R611

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Director of Industries under the Bombay Government. The pay of the appointment will be Rs. 1,800-40-2,000 per mensem and it will carry the benefit of leave and pension according to the existing Regulations. The officer will be on probation for a period of two years. Men having sound industrial knowledge and possessing technical qualification will be preferred. The attention of the applicants is specially invited to paragraph 25 of the Report of the Industries Committee 1926-27 which lays down the essential qualifications required of a Director of Industries. Applications should be sent to the Secretary to Government, General Department, not later than the 1st of February 1928.
29712

WANTED.

A DISTRICT ENGINEER under the Muzaffarpur District Board on a salary of Rs. 800—40—1,000 plus travelling allowance at the first class rate according to the rules in force.

Applicants must possess the qualifications required under the Local Self-Government rules and should submit their applications in a sealed and registered cover superscribed.

"Application for the appointment of the District Engineer." The applications must be accompanied by all the necessary certificates and testimonials together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration for returning the original certificates. They should state their age, experience of District Board work and place of residence.

The selected candidate will be confirmed after having passed through a probationery period of two years.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 25th January 1928.

(Sd) C. P. N. SINGH,
Chairman,
District Board.

Muzaffarpur,
The 16th December, 1927.
29694.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RS. 1,000 REWARD.

THE ABOVE REWARD has been offered for information regarding the real facts connected with the occurrence, reported as an attempt at DACOITY, which took place on the night of the 3rd-4th December, 1927, in the compound of Sheth Ambalal's bungalow in Shahibagh known as "THE RETREAT".

Subject to the proviso below, the reward will be paid to any person, whether a Government servant or not, and, if desired for adequate reasons, the informant's name will not be made public, provided that, in the event of a criminal offence being disclosed the informant is not himself an accused person and that the information in the event of a criminal offence leads to the detection of the offence and the conviction of the accused.

The reward will be paid by the District Superintendent of police on his being satisfied with the correctness and completeness of the information given. In the event of incomplete information being given or there being more than one informant the D. S. Police, in his discretion, may award a proportionate amount of the above sum to each informant according to the information given.

This offer will remain in force for six months.

Information should be given to any of the following:—

Sub-Inspector of Police, Madhavpura, Ahmedabad.
Deputy Superintendent of Police, City Sub-Divn. Ahmedabad.
District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.

W. R. G. SMITH,
D. S. Police,
Ahmedabad.

Office of the D. S. Police,
Ahmedabad,
16th December, 1927.
29711

THE BHURTPORE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 30th December, 1927, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 74-76, Bora Bazar Street, Fort at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.) to transact the following business:—

1 To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company made up to 30th June, 1927.
2 To declare a Dividend.
3 To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5 To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st December, 1927 to 5th January, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PREMJI OOKERDA & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 20th December, 1927.
29714

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI AHMEDNAGAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 30th December, 1927, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 74-76, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, at 2-0 p.m. (B.T.) to transact the following business:—

1 To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company made up to 30th June, 1927.
2 To declare a Dividend.
3 To elect Director in place of whom who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4 To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st December, 1927 to 5th January, 1928, both days inclusive.

By the order of the Board,
VALLABHDAS DAYAL & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 16th December, 1927.
29714

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of reinforced concrete platform sections required for the new Long Distance Terminal Station at Bellasis.

Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Construction, up to 2 p.m. on the 9th day of January, 1928, and must be accompanied by a receipt showing that the sum of Rs. 2,500 has been lodged with the Railway Company's Treasurer as earnest money.

Tender forms, specifications and plans can be obtained from the Superintending Engineer, Construction's Office, 1st floor, General Offices, Annexe, on payment of a fee of Rs. 10, which is not returnable.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

M. W. BRAYSHAY,
Ag: Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.

29703.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MANUBAI alias COOVERBAI, daughter of Cooverji Jeram and wife of Cooverji Mulji has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office within the Fort at 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and Void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land together with the messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at and fronting the Malabar Hill Ridge Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Three thousand five hundred and two square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 188, 195, 74, New No. 1506, 1562, 1|16383, Old Survey No. 29, 32, 86 and New Survey No. 1|7175, 2A|7175, Cadastral Survey No. 321 Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and bounded on the East partly by the property formerly of Merwanji Mancherji Cama and Hormasji Mancherji Cama and now of A. Bhikaji and Company and partly by the property of Sorabji Jamsetji Damda-Doona, on the West partly by the property of Adamji Pirbhai and partly by the property of Bombay Municipality, on the North by the property of the said Merwanji Mancherji Cama and Hormasji Mancherji Cama and on the South partly by the Mount Pleasant Road and partly by the property of the said Mancherji Merwanji Cama and Hormasji Mancherji Cama and partly by the property of the Bombay Municipality and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3208(1), 3208(2) and Old Street Nos. 144, 144A, New No. 11.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1927.
NANDLAL CHHAGANLAL,
For Messrs. Dharamzi Dadachanji & Co.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
29710.

NOTICE.

RE: INSOLVENCY APPLICATION NO. 16 OF 1927.

IN THE MATTER OF BALDEVDAS CHHAGANLAL AND MANILAL CHHAGANLAL.

OFFERS will be received for the purchase of a very valuable immovable property opposite the Marine Lines station upto the 4th January, 1928. Offers will be subject to the confirmation by the 1st class Sub-Judge Court at Nadiad. Particulars can be had from the undersigned.

(Sd.) N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. N. C. Dalal and G. D. Talati the joint Receivers in Insolvency No. 16 of 1927.

111, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Dated 6th December, 1927.
29634

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION,

E. 3539 20-12-27 No. 3532 21-12-27

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MADHAVRAO PANDURANG MHATRE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Sawshop Maistry. ..... Deceased.
Bai PARVATIBAI, widow of Madhavrao Pandurang Mhatre of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Tank Bunder, Mazagaon in the City of Bombay, for the use and benefit of Vithoba the minor son of the said deceased and limited to the period of his minority. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Sixteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 16th day of December, 1927.

PARVATIBAI MADHAVRAO MHATRE,
Petitioner in Person.

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs MISTRY & CO.

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SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO THE LOVERS OF HIGH CLASS JACOBEAN FURNITURE, ETC.

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, the 25th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at 31, New Marine Lines, behind Queen's Road, Fort, of the best latest style seasonwood Jacobean and old Indian carved blackwood complete bungalow furniture, comprising large sliding dining table, chairs, dumbwaiter and Jacobean sideboard to match, portable gramophone with 120 records, American organ, old brass and chinaware; handsome Jacobean curios, cabinets, rich tapestry and leather upholstered full size Jacobean and Chesterfield tilting suites of sofas and chairs, glass bureau, silver show cases, hat and music stands, and get-leg tables, blackwood centre tables, lady's secretariats, sofas, chairs, camel tea-poys and jardinieres, roll top desks, book cases, collection of old stamps, Jacobean beds with box mattress, lady's chival dressing tables with side mirrors, solid glass and panel almyrahs and dressing and writing tables to match, ice chest, washing tables, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and best platedware, etc.

Property is on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO,

ACTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Section 55 and 65 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell at the risk of owners, by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 9th January, 1928, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Co.'s Parcel Office, Grant Road.

One Parcel contg. cuttings, rags, &c, ex-Khurja City to Sinkheda, P. W. B. No. 2357 and 2494 of 6-11-1924 and 18-11-1924 consigned by M. M. Ebrahim to Meghraj Laduram and by Khudabux M. to Akberally Khanjibhoy respectively.

44 Thans Red Khun and 18 Thans Khaki Drill.

A quantity of booked and unbooked Parcels, Valuables, Articles of Clothing, Books, Umbrellas, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SAFE, FURNITURE ETC.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased persons, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 9th January, 1928, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

(1) Re: Estate of Islam Bepari (Deceased):—One bundle of Clothes.

(2) Re: Estate of Amjadalli Miyaji (Deceased):—One bundle of Clothes.

(3) Re: Estate of Bernard Short (Deceased):—Safe, cupboard, ice box and iron beds.

(4) Re: Estate of Abinash Chandra Chakrabutty (Deceased):—Clothes, utensils and other sundry articles.

(5) Re: Estate of Sitabai (Deceased):—Copper pots, trunk, tables, clothes, etc.

(6) Re: Estate of Samiruddin (Deceased):—Grains etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.

MISS MAYO'S
MOTHER INDIA
A REJOINDER
By Mr. K. Natarajan

EDITOR, "INDIAN SOCIAL REFORMER."

With an Introduction
By THE HON. MR. G. A. NATESAN
EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN REVIEW."

This is a scathing exposure of the many mendacious allegations of Miss Mayo against the character and aspirations of the Indian people, and their social institutions. Mr. Natarajan charges Miss Mayo for freely indulging in half-truths and even untruths without any attempt to verify them. The criticisms of Miss Mayo's book by Dr. Margaret Balfour, Lala Lajpat Rai, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Rev. Popley, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi form valuable appendices to this useful little publication. Sir Rabindranath Tagore accuses her of 'deliberate untruthful irresponsibility.' Mahatma Gandhi compares her book to the report of a drain Inspector. The Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan in the introduction to the book hopes that this exposure of 'an atrocious injustice to an ancient people' will go to some extent at least in removing 'the malignant contagion of race hatred' that has been propagated by Miss Mayo's book, particularly at a time when the Indian people are fighting for self-rule.

Price As. Twelve.
To Subscribers of "The Indian Review" Ten As.

But special terms are offered to Secretaries of Reading rooms, Clubs, Messes and to those who desire to send copies of this book to friends in Great Britain and the United States of America.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES,

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

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AMUSEMENTS.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!!

Grand Xmas Week! Special Performances!!

ALL MATINEES at 4 P. M.

Saturday, 24th December 1927. **KHADASTAK**

Sunday 25th December 1927.

NEW DRAMA! **SAVATEEMATSAR** NEW DRAMA!!

(By Mr. K. P. KHADILKER.)

Monday, 26th December 1927. **KICHAK VADH**

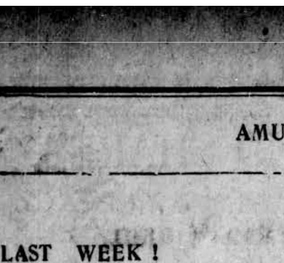
will be staged by—

MAHARASTRA NATAK MANDALI

at the ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, Grant Road.

Reserve your Seats immediately at the Theatre from 8 to 11 a. m. & 4 to 7 p.m. Daily.

Monty Banks IN PLAY SAFE!



And if you can't *Play Safe*— **Play as Safe as you can!**

Monty shows how it can be done in a Reckless Riot of fun, Thrills and Romance.

"Brothers Under the Chin"

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Grand Opening Performance

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 (S. T.)

Opportunity for few days only on our way to sea Voyage !!

SENSATION OF THE **SEASON**

with entire new attraction

Prof. SHANKERARAO'S

KARLEKAR Grand Circus

and the largest Menagerie of wild beasts

Location :—NANA'S CHOWK

Gowalia Tank, Grant Road, Bombay

MATINEES from Friday 23rd Dec. 1927 at 4-30 P.M. Daily.

UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE

(CINEMA PRECIOUS) Lamington Road,

Presents this week a Universal Jewel

"SENSATION SEEKERS"

FEATURING

BILLIE DOVE —

The Son of a modern Girl laid bare!

WEEHLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(MESSRS. LANGLEY & CO.)

AMERICANS

Bombay, Dec. 19.

January and March Contracts in New York show nett gain of 11 and 8 points respectively.

The main event of the period under review was the publication on the 14th instant of the November U. S. Mill consumption which brought to light the large total of 626,000 bales. This figure compares with 613,000 bales for the previous month and 584,000 bales in November last year bringing consumption of American Cotton by the U. S. Mills for the first four months of the season to 2,499,00 bales or 175,000 bales in excess of last season for the corresponding period.

To say the least of it, the November consumption is extremely difficult to reconcile with the continued reports of depressed conditions in U. S. Textiles, since it is very unlikely that Mills would continue buying and consuming the raw material on such a large scale if conditions in Textiles were really as bad as they were painted.

Judging from the renewed activity on the part of Trade interests and the generally better tone of the market during the past week, it would seem that the margin for any decline from current levels is small. Our Liverpool friends, however, while being of the opinion that October at 9-1/2d. is low enough, do not feel sufficiently confident to bull the market at the present time.

Turning to statistics, we find a very impressive picture. Up till the end of November the U. S. Mills were consuming cotton at the rate of 7.3/4 million bales per annum and exports were at the rate of about 8,000,000 bales. Should consumption continue at the same rate, allowing even for a crop of 13 million bales this season, the U. S. would be faced with a totally inadequate carry-over at the end of the season of one million bales.

It can be seen, therefore, that there is still ample margin for a falling off not only in consumption from the U.S., but also in exports before a material decline is warranted. In our opinion, bear factors have been well discounted, and we continue to give preference to the constructive side of the market.

BOMBAY.

As against an advance of 8 points in March New York, April/May Broach is quoted Rs. 6/ higher.

At the beginning of the week, Brach Contracts were done at Rs. 358/ but below the 360/ level the market found support from short covering and speculative buying, and in the absence of selling pressure prices have continued to rule very firm.

Owing to poor arrivals in the Oomra districts up-country rates have been relatively dear to the Contract, a factor which has considerably interfered with Exporters' activities in the interior with a consequent reduction in the volume of hedge selling.

Over the week-end, light rains have fallen in some districts in Central India, Khandesh and Broach, but no damage is apprehended and later reports state that the weather is clearing.

NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
New York Dec. 16.	
Brought in to sight since the beginning of the season	9,658,000
Exports from United States Ports since the beginning of the season	3,581,000
To Japan since the beginning of the season	524,000
American Mill Takings (Including Canada) since the beginning of the season	3,495,000
Stock in the United States (Ports and Interior Towns)	3,927,000
Visible Supply of American Cotton	6,127,000

DETAILS OF THE U. S. STATISTICS. (In 1,000's)

	Last month.	1926	1925	1924.
Number of Active Spindles	32269	32587	32892	31790 B'ls.
Consumption of Lint	626	584	543	492
Consumption of Linters	62	63	66	51
Export of Lint & Linters	999	1498	1207	1307
Stocks exclusive of Linters In Mfg. Establishments	1551	1498	1456	1047
In Warehouses & at Compresses	5969	6518	5206	4914

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 21.

Clan Urquhart, Johnson, Liverpool.
Vinstra, Gutman, Oslo.
Gada, Millan, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 22.

City of Calcutta, Handerson, Colombo.
Maryland, Hotkins, Dunkirk.

LOADING.

Dec. 21.

Steamer Ranpura for London.
Steamer Ellora for Durban, etc.
Steamer Bankura for Busreh, etc.

S S Clan Urquhart:—The J F Co's steamer Clan Urquhart arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Vinstra:—The Graham T Co's steamer Vinstra arrived in harbour yesterday from Oslo with a general cargo.

S S Garada:—The B I S N Co's steamer Garada arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S City of Calcutta:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer City of Calcutta will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Colombo with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S S Maryland:—The Cox and King Co's steamer Maryland will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk with a cargo of manganese ore.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 21.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for Marseilles:—2035 cwts gingelly seed, M Mowjee and Co.

S S Ranpura for London:—2 bundles carpets, B C Buhaivala and Co.

S S Eastlea for Hamburg:—70 bales cotton, Union Cotton Co Ltd; 103 cwts niger seed, Pohoomal Bros.

S S Fraulis Massay for Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton, K Deo Chand and Co.

S S Trifels for Rotterdam:—2100 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Tamboli and Co.

For Antwerp:—40 cwts gum olibanum, 190 cwts gum Arabic, E Virjee; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

For Pasages:—100 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

For Hamburg:—110 bales cotton, Ital-India Cotton Co Ltd; 220 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 2010 cwts groundnut seeds, S Joharmall; 109 cwts gum olibanum, 40 cwts turmeric, E Virjee and Co.

For Ghent:—55 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co; 220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

For Bremen:—750 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

S S City of Calcutta for New York:—476 cwts gum Arabic, N Muljee and Co; 136 casks goat skins, D Abraham and Sons.

S S William Pen for New York:—200 cwts gum Arabic, P E Bros; 12 cwts samodar fins, R Dhamjjee and Co; 1 cwt gum olibanum, P Kooverjee and Co.

S S Roi de Kerk for Antwerp:—500 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 500 cwts groundnuts, K M Nalhoo; 6000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, 2000 cwts linseed oil cakes, S Bannister and Co; 55 bales cotton, N Raj Ram and Co; 100 bles hemp, W Latham and Co.

For Hamburg:—10000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, 2000 cwts linseed oil cakes, S Bannister and Co; 55 bales cotton, N Raj Ram and Coo 2010 cwts groundnut seeds, S Joharmall; 3300 cwts groundnut oil cakes, 1100 cwts linseed oil cakes, J Paramanand and Co; 550 cwts castor seed, 210 cwts millet, P Kooverjee and Co.

For Rotterdam:—8000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, 4000 cwts linseed oil cakes, S Bannister and Co; 3300 linseed oil cakes, 3300 cwts groundnut oil cakes, J Paramanand and Co.

For Ghent:—275 bales cotton, N Raj Ram and Co.

S S Maryland for Dunkirk:—40 tons manganese ore, Cox and King Ltd.

S S Indo Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, G V Lanke and Co; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales colton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Tasmania Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, L K Vassanjee and Co; 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd: 200 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros; 1500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

S S Hankow Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 500 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Muroram Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 200 tons scrap iron, M B Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 21.

S S Havildar from Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison and Co:—13 cases condiments, 47 bales C C paper, 112 coils yellow rope, 165 coils Manila rope, 27 coils signal halyards, 74 D|s round tar, 20 cts white enamel, 40 D|s composition paint, 34 D-s red boot toping, 20 kegs red lead dry, 404 empty drums, 12 D-s turpeol, 24 D-s black enamel, 52 D-s linseed oil, 40 D-s red paint, 8 bales Gopal varnish, 28 kegs white lead paint, 44 kegs white zinc paint, 20 D-s white paint, 44 kegs blue paint, 16 kegs green paint, 30 kegs colour paint, 221 bales jute twine, 25 bales gunnies, 150 bales hessian cloth, 10 cases aniline dyes, 43 gas cylinders, 36 bundles cotton waste.

From Cochin:—155 full chests 242 half chests tea, 550 bundles 177 coils coir rope, 724 bundles coir yarn, 50 bags dry ginger, 264 kollis hooka shells, 150 bundles bamboo mats.

From Ponnani:—1802 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut:—310 H-chests 60 chests ea, 100 jottas coir yarn, 40 jottas 31 coils coir rope.

From Badagara:—89 bags copra, 203 bags cocoanuts.

From Cananore:—16 bales C P goods.

From Hamburg-Calcutta:—30 cases lamp globes.

From Uk-Calcuta:—100 bags salt.

From Glasgow-Calcutta:—50 cases whisky.

From Madras:—25 cases whisky.

S S Khosroo from Calcutta, Agents T M and Co:—6002 tons coal.

S S Zayani from Calcutat, Agents Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co:—4405 tons coal.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 20th instant (8-55 p.m.):—

"America cables sugar refiners advancing quotations."

Ready prices have improved by about an anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Forward prices also recorded a rise of about a penny. The market on the whole has ruled steady.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—

Ready Rs. 14|8 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 9|6 per cwt F.B.H.

S.S. Naringa Sh. 13|10 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment Nov. sh. 13|10 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment Dec. sh. 13|10 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment Jan-Feb-March Rs. 9|10-1|2 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment July-Aug-Sept. Rs. 9|14 per cwt. F.B.H

JAMNAGAR C.I.F.—

Jan-Feb-March Rs. 9|12-1|2 per cwt. F.B.H.

July|Aug-Sept. Rs. 10 per cwt. F.B.H.

Tone:Steady:

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 20th inst.:—

Wheat	4,994 cwts.
Linseed	1,896 "
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	48 "
Gingellyseeds	5,676 "
Poppyseed	37 "
Groundnuts	21,783 "
Castorseed	3,701 "
Rice	2,997 "
Myrabollams	6,141 "
Coottonseed	34,930 "
Mowraseed	517 "
Gram	603 "
Joowar	1,801 "
Bajree	6,631 "
Coal	4,830 tons

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 20.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £21.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £121-1|2.

P. & O. Banking Corporation £10-1|2.

National Bank £56.

Eastern Bank £6-3|8.

Funding Loan 4 p. c. £87.

Conversion Loan £75-7|8.

Indian Loan 5 1|2 p. c. £101.

Rupee Paper 3 1|2 p. c. £55 1|2.

Indian Stock 3 p. c. Sterling Loan £61-1|2.

Indian Stock 3 1|2 p. c. Sterling Loan £71-5|8.

Consols £54-5|8.

War Loan 5 p. c. £101-1|8.

Victory Bonds 4 p. c. £92.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 20.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.43
T.T. Amsterdam on London.	12.07-1|2
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	Unquoted.
T.T. Milan on London	89.98
T.T. Berne on London	25.28
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.68

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 20.

Silver—Market closed quiet.

Spot	26-7|16
Forward	26-5|16

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 20.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—

Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £8-12-6.

Castorseed, Bombay:—

Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £18-15-0.

Rapeseed, Toria, Ton.—

Shipment Quoted Dec.-Jan. £19-15-0.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(MESSRS. PATEL BROS.)

Bombay, Dec. 20.

Week ending 17th December, 1927.

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	372	9,658	11,849
Receipts at U. S. Ports	208	5,765	8,039
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.			
To Great Britain	26	521	1,260
To Continent	130	2,447	2,928
To Japan, Canada &c.	13	613	767
Total	169	3,581	4,955
Worlds Spinners Takings of American cotton	393	7,008	7,118
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	58	1,169	1,065
VISIBLE SUPPLY.			
Stocks at American ports		2,625	2,945
Stocks at American Interior Towns		1,331	1,551
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent		2,171	2,547
Total		6,127	7,043
Last week		6,156	6,883
Difference on week		—29	+160
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		948	1,231
U. S. A. Mills consumption for November		626	584
U. S. A. Mills consumption so far this season		2499	2,225
U. S. A. Mill stocks		1551	1,498
		This week.	Last week.
Exports of American cotton to India		500	Nil.
Total shipped so far this season (From 1st Aug.)		5300	4800

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fortnight ended 15th December 1927:—

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000.		
Capital Paid up	1,68 00 000	
Reserve Fund	1,00 00 000	
Deposits, Debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.	18,92 33 000	
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,60 93 000	
	24,21 26 000	

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	4,18 23 000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,99 06 000
Bills Discounted	1,75 93 000
Bank Premises	55 98 000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,25 73 000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Treasury Bil's, Govt. Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc.	12,16 33 000
	24,21 26 000

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents.

Name	Latest prices.
1. Millar's Timber and Trading Co. ord.	£ 1 2 0
2. 4 1/2 p c. India Loan 1950/55	92 10 0
3. Nundydroog Gold Co. Ordy.	0 13 4½
4. Anglo Burma Tin Co.	1 5 7½
5. Attock Oil	1 8 6
6. Associated Portland Cement	1 0 0
7. Bengal Iron Ordy.	1 5 6
8. Burma Corporation Rs.	0 14 1½
9. British American Tobacco co	£ 5 5 0
10. Courtaulds	7 16 3
11. Calico Printers	1 6 9
12. Dunlop Rubber Co.	1 13 0
13. Anglo Persian Oil Co.	3 5 7½
14. Rhodesian and General Asbestos	4 8 1½
15. James Finlay Ordy.	4 13 3
16. General Elec. Co. Ordy.	1 13 6
17. Jokai Assam Tea Co. ... Ordy.	5 11 3
18. West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 12 9
19. Shell Transport and Trading Ordy.	4 9 4½
20. Hudson's Bay Co. Ordy.	4 11 3
21. Malayalam Plantations	2 3 9
22. British Burma Pets. Ordy.	0 7 6
23. Rubber Plants Investment Trust O.	2 1 9
24. Soundan Plantations	5 2 0
25. Vickers Ordy.	0 11 4½
26. Panang Consolidated Co. Ordy. (Tin)	0 14 0
27. Imperial Tobacco Ordy.	5 3 0

Government Securities:—Firm.
General Securities:—Strong.
Oil Shares:—Steady but little doing.
Rubber Shares:—Steady.
Stock of Rubber in London:—65761 tons
Decrease on week:—1250 tons.

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 20.

Copper, English Best Selected, £65-5|8
Copper, Braziers, £75-1|2.
Yellow Metal, £65.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £22-1|4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-1|8.
Tin, English Ingots, £263-1|4.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW

(MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE.)

Bombay Dec. 21.

Our Silver market has remained dull and featureless and shows a net decline of 8 annas since we wrote our last Review. The market has moved within a very narrow range, the amount of business being small. There were slight improvement in the prices in the middle of the week on the rumour of purchases for account of a Foreign Government. The prices however declined later owing to the easiness of the Chinese Exchange and weaker London advices. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 60/10 on the 17th instant and the lowest Rs. 59/15 yesterday, the range for the week being Rs. 0/11. T T Shanghai on London is 0-1/4 lower than the last week, the highest price touched being 2-7 9/16 on the 17th instant and the lowest 2/7 5/16 yesterday.

The London price is 0.1/4 lower. The market has remained quiet, India being a moderate buyer while China both bought and sold. America offered Silver after fixing. The New York price is 58 1/8 cents i.e., 0 1/4 cent lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 58 3/8 cents on the 17th instant and the lowest 58 1/8 cents on the 19th instant.

The prices for Gold are almost the same, yesterday's closing rates being Rs. 21/5/6 for ready, Rs. 21/5/6 for the first settlement nd Rs. 21/5/9 for the second settlement. London price remains unchanged at £4-4-11 1/2.

The upward course of the market appears to have been checked and for the last two or three weeks the prices have remained steady round Rs. 60/8. The technical position of the market is not at present very healthy since a considerable amount of long interest seems to have been accumulated both of the public and some operators. Also the Shanghai Exchange has appeared reluctant to go over 2-7 5/8. We do not therefore favour purchases at current prices but would sell short in strong markets with a view to average sales should the market go higher.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from their Agents in Colombo, today.—

Name of Coy.	Latest prices. Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	28 0 0
Cayunal Rub. & Tea	20 8 0
Ceylon Planters	42 0 0
Ceylon Rubber	65 0 0
Cunes Estates	35 0 0
Cochin Rubber	60 0 0
Eila Tea	290 0 0
Estates Co. of Uva	40 0 0
Fairlawn Estate	37 0 0
Frocester Estates	80 0 0
Hatbawe Rubber	17 8 0
Honiton Rubber	11 0 0
Horawala Rubber	55 0 0
Indo-Malay Estates	25 0 0
Jambulaude T. & Rub.	16 0 0
Jebong Rubber	23 0 0
Kalutara Company	50 0 0
Kalutara Rubber	25 0 0
Kelani Valley Rub.	35 0 0
Langat River	34 0 0
Lanka Rubber	90 0 0
Lansdowne Rubber	205 0 0
Maha Uva Estates	60 0 0
Matale Valley Rub.	38 0 0
Meall Mor Estates	31 0 0
Mirishena Rubber	57 0 0
Narangoda Rubber	35 0 0
Neuchatel Estates	57 1/2 x.d.
North-Western Rub.	27 8 6
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	32 0 0
Rubber Growers'	46 0 0
Saffragam T. & Rub.	237 8 0
Talgaswella Tea	75 0 0
Torrinton Tea	23 0 0
Udabage Tea	85 0 0
Udapola Rubber	30 0 0
Ullswater Rubber	18 0 0
Vogan Tea	60 0 0

Remarks:—Market—steady.
Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 1.06
Neuchatels x.d. 5 per cent 2nd Interim

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 26.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-10

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 20.

Demand Bills 487.87

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 20.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Parcels:—
Shipment Paid January. 43|-.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb.:—
Shipment Paid Jan.-Feb. 48|1-1|2.
Wheat, South Australian:—
Afloat Paid 51|9.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 20.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard:—
No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:
December, per cwt., 14|6.
Jan.-March, per cwt., 14|6.
July-September, per cwt., 15|-.
C. & F. Bombay:—
Jan.-March, per cwt., 14|7-3|4.
C. & F. Karachi:—
Jan.-March, per cwt, 14|8-1|2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 20.

Smoked sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Jhore Spot Sellers 1|8.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 20.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt.:—
Delivery Sellers Jan.-Apl. 27-7.
Delivery Sellers May-Aug. 28|6.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Declined on General Selling. Rallied on Bullish Ginnings 12,072,000 Bales. Again decline on Profit taking. Futures 8 to 11 Points Lower.

New York, Dec. 20.

The New York futures market opened quiet and declined on general selling. The Census Ginning report showing 12,072,000 Bales ginned upto 12th inst. was construed bullish and prices improved 47 points on considerable short covering and speculative buying. At the advance profit taking checked the rise and prices declined with a quiet tone. The net change was a decline of 8 to 11 points in futures. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 19.70c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 12 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 12 points to 19.33c.

After a rise of about 160 points it is natural, that in view of Xmas holidays there ought to be squaring up of at least a portion of floating long interest. There were some increased offering from the South and prices closed rather quiet today. It is anticipated that with a gradual revival of demand in Dry Goods market, Mills, will be inclined to buy up their requirements. The statistical position is gaining strength and the visible supply shows a reduction of 29,000 Bales during the last week. World's Spinners takings so far amount to 7,008,000 Bales against 7,118,000 Bales last year at this time. Stocks of Cotton are smaller by about a million bales than last year in Europe and in America. At the end of this week nearly 10 millions bales will be brought into sight leaving only about 3 1/4 million bales in the hands of growers. It is seasonable to believe that a fair portion of this must have been hedged and with better financial facilities, the farmers will be able to hold the balance of the crop. After recent rise and more due to short covering, the technical has become a little weak, however, we see no reason for any appreciable decline in the values in the face of improved trade demand. In view of approaching holiday, we believe in a fluctuating market and advice purchases on all dips, as all the bearish factors have been discounted.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 20th inst.

"January Highest 19.50 (1.56) lowest 19.03 (11.18).

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, Dec. 21.	
F.P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 20-12-27	5777000	8223000
Receipts yesterday do.	38000	73000
Exports to date do.	3533000	5080000
Stock at Ports 16-12-27	2625000	2945000
„ Interior Towns do	1331000	1551000
„ Liverpool 16-12-27	348000	1109000
Visible Supply 16-12-27	6127000	7054000
Quantity in Sight do.	9658000	11349000

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 20.	
January	19.15	—.08
March	19.33	—.10
May	19.45	—.10
July	19.44	—.11
October	18.92	—.11
Middling Spot	19.70	—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 20.	
January	19.18	—.12
March	19.38	—.12
Middling Spot	19.33	—.11

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 20.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—	
January	19.21
March	19.39
May	19.54
New York, Noon Call:—	
January	19.15
March	19.31
May	19.46
New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.:—	
January	19.23
March	19.45
May	19.55

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 20.

	Bales.
Daily Receipts at all U. S. Ports.	38,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent ..	1,000

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 20.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £17-1-3.
Shipment Sellers Jan.-Feb. £17-1-3.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Quoted Dec.-Jan. £18-0-0.

LIVERPOOL.

Prices advanced on bullish Census Ginnings. Declined on long liquidation and hedge selling. Futures 16 to 14 Points Higher. Sales 5,000 Bale..

Liverpool, Dec. 20.

The Liverpool futures maket opened quiet at a rise of about 11 points and ruled steady with a small business. The Ginning report confirmed smaller estimate and prices showed a sharp rise of 22 points after the figures were published. At the rise longs liquidated in conjunction with hedge selling. The market closed quiet but steady at a rise of 16 to 14 points for the day. Middling American spot prices advanced 17 points to 10.89d per lb. and ready sales were estimated 5,000 Bales.

Empire Cotton futures hardened 18 to 21 points while Egyptian futures improved 15 to 16 points. Spot Sakil advanced 20 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 20th inst.

"Long liquidation and hedge selling at the advanced. We think well of liquidating part of longs at present level.—"

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., Bombay, have received the following cable from their Livespool friends under date 20-12-27.—

"Tone of market brighter, absence of hedge sellinf. may advance further temproarily."

	Bales.
Ginners upto December 11th, 1927	12,072,000
Ginners upto November 30th. 1927	11,743,000
Ginners upto December 11th, 1926	15,542,0000

Note:—Market early declined on general selling, latr rallied on "Sensus" Report construed bullish, but again declined on realising.

Messrs. Breul Co. have received the following cable dated 20th inst. (5-55 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Think recent rise has weakened technical position of markt. Dant expect much further improvement at present"

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 20.

	Opening.	Closing.
December ..		10.42 plus .17
January	10.37	10.39 plus .16
February		10.35 plus .15
March	10.35	10.38 plus .16
April		10.36 plus .16
May	10.36	10.38 plus .16
June		10.36 plus .16
July	10.31	10.35 plus .16
August		10.25 plus .16
September ..		10.15 plus .15
October	10.03	10.05 plus .14
November ..		10.01 plus .14
December ..		10.01 plus .14
Middling Spot.		10.89 plus .17

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 20.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton ..	200

EMPIRE COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 20.

January	10.41 plus .18
March	10.44 plus .21

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 20.

Scinde, Fully Good	8.05
Scinde, Fine	8.25
Bengal, Good	7.85
Bengal, Fully Good	8.05
Bengal, Fine	8.25
Oomra, Good	8.50
Oomra, Fully Good	8.75
Oomra, Fine	9.00
Broach, Fully Good	9.45
Broach, Fine	9.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 20.

December	16.70 plus .15
January	16.85 plus .15
February	16.85 plus .15
March	17.10 plus .16
April	17.10 plus .16
May	17.24 plus .16
June	17.24 plus .16
July	17.33 plus .16
August	17.33 plus .16
September	17.33 plus .16
October	18.37 plus .16
November	17.37 plus .16
December	17.37 plus .16
Skellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	17.45 plus .20

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 20.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-5|8 p. c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 p. c
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-11|32 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 3|8 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3|4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1|4 p. c.

BOMBAY

GENERAL LIQUIDATION—AWAITING INDIAN COTTON ACREAGE.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Following a decline of 8 points in New York futures, the local market opened today at Rs. 377 for Broach A.|M. delivery and improved to Rs. 378 on scattered covering. At this level there was general liquidation as the local sentiment is largely leaning on the bear side and prices declined to Rs. 375. At this level there was cessation long liquidation and prices gradually recovered and were quoted at 4 p.m. as under.—

Broach A.|M.	377	378	375	377|8
Oomra D.|J.	342|8	343|8	341|8	343
Oomra March	343|8	343|12	341|12	343|12
Bengal D.|J.	308	308|8	308	308
Bengal March	311	311|8	311	311

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 8 points lower but recovered 3 points in later cables. The forward market opened at Rs. 377 for Broach A.|M. delivery and ruled quiet on easier Liverpool cables. The close was quiet but steady.

The market is awaiting Indian Cotton Acreage report to-morrow.

Broach A.|M.	377	377|4	376	376|4
Oomra D.|J.	342|8	342|8	342	342|4
Oomra Mar.	343	343	342|8	342|12
Bengal D.|J.	307	307	305|8	305|8
Bengal Mar.	309	309	308|8	308|8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

December 21.

March	247.30 plus	.0.30
June	251.80	—0.80

TENDERS.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

There was tender to day either of Bengal or Oomra.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 51, highest Rs. 51|3, lowest Rs. 50|15, closing Rs. 51|2.

Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. 4|7|9, closing Rs. 4|7|9.

Cottonseeds May delivery opening Rs. 4|10|9, lowest Rs. 4|10|6.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 56|15, highest Rs. 56|8|6, closing Rs. 56|7|6.

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Bengal D.|J.	308
Bengal March	311
Broach A.|M.	377
Oomra D.|J.	343
Oomra March	344

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Bengal	326	320	313	305
S. P.	324	318	311	303
Rajputana	326	320	313	305
Oomra No. 3	357	350	340	
C. P. No. 1	377	370	360	
C. P. No. 2	367	360	350	
Khandesh	354	344	334	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

100	P. R. Vakharia	Lasur	335
100	P. R. Vakharia	Mulkapur	332
100	E. Spinner & Co.	Nandura	356
100	Don Mill	Aligarh	313
100	Forbes & Co.	Veraval	317
100	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	Khamgaon	337
100	Currimbhai & Co.	Bengal	307
100	L. K. Vasanjee	Nimbhora	344
100	Jamshed Mill	Saranpur	314
100	Mithabhai Nathoo	Jalna	326
200	Vardhman Bros.	Arvi	360|362
100	Virjee Ladha	Patoki	327
100	K. Vishram	Darwha	359
100	G. G. Kesha & Co.	Bhavnagar	313
100	Bombay Cotton Co.	Bhilwara Old	238

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

	Bazar Terms.	Railway Terms.
Wheat white 70-30	7 9 0	
Wheat white Delhi Jan.	7 6 0	
Wheat white Apl.|May	7 7 3	
Linseed bold Brown	10 0 0	
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	0 5 0	
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore ..	11 10 0	
Rapeseed Yellow Gujarat ..	11 10 0	
Gingellyseed bold-white Dec.-Jan.	12 12 0	
Popyyseed white	18 0 0	
Castorseed	10 3 0	
Cottonseed Dec.-Jan.	4 7 6	
Groundnuts Dec.-Jan.	11 5 6	
Mowraseed	7 11 0	

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Following a fall of 1|4d. in London quotations on China and India selling, the local market opened at Rs. 59-15 and ruled quiet on bazar selling. At the decline there was more enquiry and prices recovered. Later on prices ruled easy on renewed selling by local operators.

The stock in Bombay is very small and unless, large quantities arrive prices are not likely to decline substantially.

BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS' ASSN

	Bombay, Dec. 21.		
Silver Ready	26	7	0
Forward	26	5	0
London-Shanghai:—			
Opening	2	7-1|4	
Closing	2	7-1|8	
New York cent	58-1|16		
Silver Ready	59	10	0

GOLD.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Clos.
Posh	60- 0-0	60- 0-0	59-10-0	59-10-0
Maha	59-15-0	59-15-0	59 -9-0	59 -9-0

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Gold Ready	21	6	0
Fosha	21	4	9
Maha	21	4	9
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars, touch 96-37-98-99	21	6	0
National City	21	8	9

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO.'S REPORT

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Dec. 21. Ready Rad leafy	Delivery Contract Dec.	Jan.
Bengal Superfine	330	..	..
Bengal Fine	325 pl. 8	pl. 8	
Bengal F.G.	310|15	..	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	325	..	..
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	310|15	..	..
Wardha-Hingt Fine	370|75	..	..
Nagpur Fine	372|75 pl. 25	6 pl. 24	3
Yeotmal Fine	360|62	..	..
Arvi Fine	360 pl. 18	pl. 12	
Amraoti Fine	356|52	..	..
Khamgaon-Akola Fiue	345|50 pl. 1	2 pl. 2	3
Mulkapur Fine	343|45	..	..
Khandesh Fine	334|40	—4	—5|6
Muthia Fine	....	—5	—9
Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S.	365	..	..
Purna	355	..	..
Parbhani|Saila	....	..	..
Indore|Ujjain Fine	....	..	..
Burwah-Sanavad Fine	345|50	..	..
		Mar.	Apl.
Broach F.G.	....	pl.14	5 pl.11
Broach Fine	....	..	..
Westerns M.G.	....	..	..
Westerns H.G.	....	..	..
Cambodia z	455	..	..
Miraj|Sangli	420	..	..
		Mr.|Ap.	Ap.Ma
Compta Bood	425 pl. 33	pl. 28	
Dhollera	....	..	..
Kadi|Viramgam	....	..	..

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

in full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year.
Khandesh	6,054	70,280	63,677
Central India	2,805	33,001	21,694
Barsi and Nagar	5,036	56,055	25,925
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,297	19,012	5,216
Berar	8,391	1,98,510	83,143
Central Provinces	3,588	68,318	16,054
Total Oomras	27,166	4,45,176	2,15,709
Dholera		20,552	5,323
N.W. Provinces	639	55,534	28,328
Rajputana	196	10,330	7,167
Sind-Punjab	397	37,031	17,460
Broach		2,567	134
Coompta and Dharwar	244	2,844	11,265
Westerners-Northerns		2,945	7,178
Cocoanada		....	395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6,525	4,436
Persian		2,857	2,743
American		18,590	41,699
Egyptian and African		8,006	18,772
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		4	7
Total	29,242	6,12,961	3,66,616

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

in full-pressed Baies.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 15th Dec. This year	Last year.
Europe	2,283	1,17,926	61,201
Japan & China	11,630	1,04,464	94,480
Coast Ports	386	6,561	3,298
Up-country by Rail		28,159	31,909
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		23,553	8,340
Total	14,293	2,80,663	1,99,228

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES QUIET.

TATA IRONS HEALTHY UNDERTONE.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton mill shares opened quiet and declined on long liquidation. At the decline there was scattered covering and prices recovered somewhat by the close. There was only small turnover an rators are not inclined to enlarge their business before the holidays.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron and Steel shares fluctuated within a narrow range. Defds. improved to Rs. 300 when rumours of 57 lacs during the last six months induced long liquidation. The undertone is healthy and prices are likely to harden in the long run. Tata Hydros ruled easy. Bombay Burmahs, Cements and Trams were quiet.

SECURITIES.

Government papers ruled rather steady with absence of selling pressure.

BANKS

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 87.
Baroda (1,000) 14 p.c. 93-12.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 66
Central (5) p.c. 27-10.
Eastern (£10.5) 8 p.c. 83/8.
Imperial (100) 1462-8.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 10 p.c. 365.
Union (5) Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bandi Portland Cement (10) 41.
Central India Mining (10) 24-12.
India Cement 350 (O) 258/12.
Katni Cement (40) (O) 245.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 775.
Punjab Cement (O) 11-12.
Punjab Cement (D) 13-12.
Shivrajpur (10) 48.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 917/8.
Central Provinces (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 105
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p. c. 101.
Gujara (100) 5 p.c. 94.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5 1|4 p.c. 101
Larkana (100) 4 p. c. 89.
Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 79
Mymansingh (100) 5 p.c. 99-8
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 100.
Sialkot-Narrowal (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 143
Tapti Valley (500) 8 1/2 p.c. 713/12.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 87.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 94|8.
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 95.
Andhra Valley (O) (100) p.c. 4 p.c. 837-8.
Andhra Valley (P) (1000) 7 p.c. 1025
Bombay Tramway (O) 2162 p.c. 152-8 xd.
Bombay Tramway (P) 2162 p.c. 70
Surat Electric P 162 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 95
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) 1116-4.
Tata Power (P) (1000) 905.
Tata Power (O) (100) 586-4.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1145.
Indian Cotton Mfg. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 78, 910.
New Muffusil (450) Rs. 612/8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs 560.
Volkart C. P. (550) Rs. 25 525.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 410.
Apollo (50) 7/8.
Berar Mills (200) 20 142
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 25, 32.
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 960.
Central India C. (Nagpur) (100) 12/8 532-8.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8 490.
Century (100) 472-8.
Crescent (100) 200.
Colaba Mills 148/12.
Dawn (150) 80 710
E. D. Sassoon United (10 E. Paid) 1-0-6.
Edward Sassoon (100) 120
Fazulbhoy 922-8.
Framji Petit (1.000) 500.
Globe (100) 34/3.
Elphinstone (100) nil 19
Gokak Mills 138-12.
Indore Malwa (100) 380.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 1 270
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 52/9

SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 21.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper 75-2.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/32 Rs. 94/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-13.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 106-5.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/5
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103-10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 106-8.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85|2
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 84|10
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84/13.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1964 Rs. 111
6 per cent Municipal due 1939|48 Rs. 102/8
Forward rates, 5th January Sett.
3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-2. 1945-55 Rs. 106-4-6.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

Kohinoor (500) nil 291|4.
Luxmi Cotton (100) 7000.
Madhavji Dharmsey (100) 118-12.
Manekji Petit (100) 1700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 510
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 148/12
Meyer Sassoon (160) 86/4.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2275.
New Great Mills 321-4.
Pabaney Mills 200, 305.
Pearls Mills 200, 666.
173 Simplex 73, 193-12.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 10, 537-8.
Simplex (100) 195-12.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 15.
Sassoon Silk (50) 3-1/2 92.
Sholapur (1,000) 200, 8325.
Sir Broach Mills (100) 19.
Swan Mills (100) 16, 160
Tata Oil Mills (100) 36.
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 3250
Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 690.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (nil) 582-8.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 P. 317-8.
Bombay Steam (O) (250) 260.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 232-8. xd.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c. 41/12.
British Burma Petroleum 5/6.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 22.
Burma Corporation (10) 9/4.
Empire of India Life (500|10 1950
Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 165
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 382-8
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 19/12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life 2175. 200/10 (Pd.) P. G. 2260
Port Canning (100) Rs. 670.
Scindia Steam 19.
Tata Iron (nil) (100) 53.
Tata Constructions (30) 60.
Tata Iron (nil) (100) 83.
Tata Iron (O) 81-12.
Tata Iron Def. 290.

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For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 24.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Mantua" at Aden.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Celebes Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 20th December and is due to arrive here on the 24th December in the morning.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

26th December 1927 and 2nd January 1928, shall be observed as Telegraph holidays in all Telegraph and Radio Offices and Telegraph Branch of combined offices.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Members of the Special Jury summoned for the fifth Sessions of 1927 and classified in Groups A and B are required to attend at the Sessions Court on the 2nd floor on Thursday morning, the 5th January, 1928 at 11 o'cock (S.T.)

TENDERS RECEIVED ON WEDNESDAY

On Wednesday, the 21st December 1927 tenders to the amount of £2,850,000 at 1s. 6-3|32d. were received and were allotted approximately 35 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 28th December 1927 on the same conditions as previously announced.

YOUNG MAHARASHTRIANS' GATHERING.

In order to appoint office-bearers and to appoint Sub-Committees for the proposed gathering, a meeting of the executive of the above, is called to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. at the old address (Ganesh Building, Tara Temple Lane).

ST. THOMAS' FEAST.

The Annual Feast of St. Thomas, Patron Saint of Aldona, will be celebrated at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, on Sunday (the 25th inst.) at 9-30 a.m. with Solemn High Mass and Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament. Rev. Fr. H. B. Marquis of St. Michael's Church, Mahim, will preach on the occasion.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Prof. Asrani of the Hindu University, will deliver a public magic lantern lecture at the Damoder Hall, Parel to-day (Thursday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.). The lecture will be on "Our Educational needs" and it will be delivered in Hindi.

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND ANNIVERSARY.

On Friday (the 23rd inst.) there will be a public meeting of the workers of all classes including Mang Garudies which will held at Naigaon in the workers' chawls Dadar to celebrate the anniversary of late Swami Shraddhanand when addresses will be delivered on the life and work of the great Swami. Mr. Jhabvala will preside.

MINISTER'S VISIT TO MAHILA MANDAL.

On Monday, the 19th inst., the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Minister of Excise and Forest, Bombay Government, accompanied by Mrs. Pradhan, paid a visit to the Workingmen's Institute of the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel. The distinguished visitors were taken round and shown the various activities carried on by the League at the said Institute. They were especially pleased to see the educational classes for ladies conducted under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal (the Women's Branch of the League) and expressed great satisfaction at the work done through the classes by the League for the advancement of women of all castes and creeds.

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LONDON.

The following have been elected officials of India Chamber of Commerce, London: President: K. P. Mehta of Tata Ltd., Chairman: K. N. Mavlankar, Vice-Chairman: S. Cama, Honorary Treasurer: K. M. Banthiya, Honorary Secretary: R. J. Udani. A committee has been appointed to draw up rules.—Reuter.

SATARA FOR SELF-DETERMINATION

The Satara District Congress Committee at its general meeting passed the following resolutions.

(A) This meeting of the Satara D.C.C. resolves that it should support in all possible ways the resolution re. boycott of the Royal Commission as passed by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, as the said Commission is totally inconsistent with the principle of self-determination.

(B) and that, an all parties' Conference be brought about by the Indian National Congress to formulate a joint scheme or constitution for India.

Debendra Nath Ganguli, Congress candidate, has been elected to the Howrah Municipality in the bye-election caused by the resignation of Probodhi Lal Mukherji, Independent.—A. P.

PARDESHI MURDERED

GHASTLY TRAGEDY AT TULSI PIPE ROAD

SIX SUSPECTS ARRESTED

Six persons are under arrest in connection with a murder of a Pardeshi on Monday night which took place at Tulsi Pipe Road. The police have succeeded in unearthing a plot in spite of the attempt of one of the friends of the deceased who is also injured and lying in hospital to put the police on a wrong scent. On Tuesday morning a Pathan watchman of a mill saw the dead body of a young Pardeshi Kamlasing Jwalaprashad lying near Tulshi Pipe Road with stab wounds in his abdomen. The police being informed removed the dead body to the morgue and instituted an enquiry which elicited the fact that the deceased was employed as a watchman in the vegetable market, Byculla, and lived with his father at Gaiwadi. On Monday evening he went out with a friend named Jalamsing to go to Byculla but did not return home. At about 11 p.m. on Monday Jalamsing was also found lying injured near Bombay Woollen Mill and removed by the police to the K. E. M. Hospital. The police asked Jalamsing as to how he met with his injuries and he explained that he went with the deceased Kamlasing to collect money due to him from some Mahomedans when both of them were assaulted by the Mahomedans. This statement did not appeal to the police and in further investigation they found that the deceased and one Vishwanath were at law on some monetary transactions and Vishwanath, it was alleged, had hatched the plot to do away with Kamlasing. The police, therefore, arrested Vishwanath and four other Pardeshis who were suspected of assaulting the deceased and have also put under surveillance Jalamsing in the hospital.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO PARSI

AVOIDS MOTOR-CAR BUT RUNS INTO MOTOR CYCLE

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, concluded inquest, on Wednesday, touching the death of Mr. Ardeshir Ratanji Fatakia, an aged Parsi, who was run over by a motor bicycle on the morning of the 8th instant and succumbed to his injuries in the G. T. Hospital, subsequently.

Cowasji Edulji Sudri, clerk, Central Bank, said: On the 8th instant at 10 a.m. I was going to my office along Hornby Road near the West End Watch Co. I say the deceased crossing Bruce Lane and going towards Medows Street. A motor car was coming along Bruce Lane and going towards the Esplanade. The driver was blowing the horn. The deceased got confused and retreated two paces backwards. A motor bicycle happened to be going into Bruce Lane, from the opposite direction. As the deceased retreated, the cycle knocked him down. The cyclist was driving at a slow speed. He was on the proper side of the road. We helped the deceased to be taken to the G. T. Hospital.

Nowroji Framji Davar, Insurance Assistant, said: I was driving into Bruce Lane. The deceased passed my motor cycle and hearing the horn of a motor car coming from the opposite direction retreated and ran into my cycle. I stopped dead. I took him to the G. T. Hospital in a taxi.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to pneumonia following injuries.

The jury returned a verdict of death by pneumonia following injuries accidentally sustained at Bruce Lane, the deceased having run into a motor bicycle

H. E. the Governor of Assam recently paid a visit to Kamakhya Hill, an important place for Hindu pilgrimage, where he was received by the Maharajah of Durbhanga who is in residence there.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21.

According to unofficial advices received from London Sir John Simon and his colleagues expect to be in Delhi on the 3rd February, two days after the opening of the session of the Assembly. The date for Viceroy's inaugural address has not yet been fixed but it will probably be after the Simmon Commission arrives. The Commission will pay informal visits to provincial capitals and these will be so arranged as to enable them to watch proceedings in the various legislatures and get into touch with leading unofficial figures in the legislatures. This preliminary tour will end early in April so that Sir John and other members of the Commission will be able to return to London in April.

The office of the All-India Muslim League is closing here on the 23rd and is opening in Calcutta on the 24th. Its address there will be care of the Reception Committee.—A.P.

SALE OF SURPLUS BARS.

WHY OFFERS WERE KEPT WAITING.

THEORY OF ALLEGED SECRET COMMISSION.

MR. NARIMAN'S DEFENCE ADDRESS.

Mr. Nariman continued his defence address on Wednesday afternoon when the Back Bay Libel Case was again taken up by the Presidency Magistrate of the Third Court.

Referring to the responsibility of ordering out the surplus bars Mr. Nariman after referring to passages in Mr. Harvey's evidence, maintained that the complainant had himself admitted responsibility for the size, diameter and quantity ordered. He particularly pointed out the following from Mr. Harvey's evidence "There was no mistake about the quantity. It was deliberately ordered after calculation.

With regard to the prosecution contention that the 80,000 surplus bars were not only required for Worli but also for Dharavi and Flats, Mr. Nariman said that Dharavi and Flats were mentioned only at this stage. When the complainant was asked if Sir Cowasji included in his reply Dharavi and Flats, his counsel replied in the affirmative. But in reply to another question Mr. Harvey had stated that he did not refer to or include Dharavi and Flats in the replies supplied by him. Mr. Harvey had clearly stated that he did not make any mention about Dharavi and Flats.

Mr. Velinker: He did not make.....

Mr. Nariman: Yes. What does it mean?

"SECRET COMMISSIONS."

As regards the allegation of secret commission from manufacturers, which was one of the causes of complaint, Mr. Nariman submitted that the fact had been proved that commissions were received if not from manufacturers at any rate from local suppliers. He did not see what difference there was between commission from manufacturers and local suppliers.

Mr. Nariman then went on to show that the complainant could not maintain that he knew nothing of the local purchase of mild steel bars and came to know of them only after the case was launched.

Mr. Nariman then produced several bills from the Petroleum Company for supply of mild steel bars to the Development Department. The bills showed different rates being quoted by the firm for the supply of the same material to different branches of the Department. There was found a difference of Rs. 40 and odd between the rates accepted for Worli and Matunga, the former being higher. These transactions took place in 1921-22. Sanctions for them were asked for by Mr. Harvey and he could by no means deny knowledge of local purchase of M. S. bars. The applications for some of those purchases were endorsed by Mr. Harvey and were gone through by him.

ALLEGATIONS BASED ON FACTS AND NOT BLUFF.

In regard to the prosecution theory that at the time he made the allegations of corruption against the B. D. D. he had actually no information on that subject, Mr. Nariman quoted passages from various defence witnesses who had admitted having seen him (Mr. Nariman) and complained to him about the B. D. D. so that the prosecution contention that he based all his allegations on mere bluff fell to the ground. The evidence, Mr. Nariman thought, did not favour prosecution argument and he hoped the Court would take the proper view of it. There was the positive evidence of 10 witnesses who gave evidence with regard to what was going on in the B. D. D. and there was no reason why they should have kept records of several years and come to the Court to favour the defence case.

Continuing, Mr. Nariman said the local purchase of the M. S. bars at a time when there was sufficient stock of them had resulted in an accumulation of surplus. That surplus was sought to be explained away by bringing in the "curtailment of the programme." That explanation, Mr. Nariman held, did not seem satisfactory in the light of the evidence adduced in the case.

Then coming to the sale of surplus bars, Mr. Nariman said that they were not sold by public auction. The only other way by which the sale could be effected was with the sanction or permission of the Superintending Engineer. It could therefore be assumed that the sales were effected with the permission or sanction of Mr. Harvey.

SALE OF SURPLUS BARS.

The sale of the surplus bars was announced and rates invited. Several offers were made for purchase in lot or parts, but they were all rejected as they did not come up to the minimum rates fixed by the Government which ranged between Rs. 117 and Rs. 141. Among such offers was the one made by Maneckchand Jivraj whose figure was Rs. 102-8-0. That offer was kept in abeyance till the return of Mr. Harvey, when it was renewed. It was not accepted by the Acting Superintending Engineer although he used to transact similar other transactions.

"Why was this offer put off for consideration till the return of Mr. Harvey on October 20, 1925", asked Mr. Nariman. "Perhaps the prosecution might be able to answer it better."

HARVEY'S "CONTRADICTORY EVIDENCE."

Mr. Nariman then showed that Maneckchand renewed his offer to Mr. Harvey on October 20, 1925, and that the offer was accepted by Mr. Harvey.

Here Mr. Nariman pointed out a statement of Mr. Harvey in which he denied all knowledge of the sale to Maneckchand. Such denials of knowledge of transactions which required to be investigated were often made by the complainant. The complainant's reply to such questions was that he knew nothing of it or had nothing to do with it. In that particular case Mr Harvey had at first said that Hamid recommended the offer of Maneckchand. But when faced with the records and documents relating to the transactions he had to admit that he himself completed the sale and that Hamid had nothing to do with it. That, Mr. Nariman said, was a serious contradiction in the complainant's evidence.

Mr. Nariman submitted to the Court that from the various documents he had put in and from the evidence of Maneckchand Jivraj the fact had been proved that Maneckchand's offer at Rs. 102-8-0 per ton was accepted by Mr. Harvey in preference to offers at higher rates. It was also in the books of Maneckchand that Rs. 5,000 had been paid in October, 1925, in consideration of the putting through his offer. The transaction with Maneckchand had resulted in a loss to the Department. "What were the considerations that influenced the acceptance of this offer which meant a loss, in preference to offers at much higher rates?", queried Mr. Nariman.

Further hearing was adjourned to Friday.

"Chronicle" Photo.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, unveiled the Statue of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

"Chronicle" Photo.

The Bronze Statue of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which was presented to this city by His Highness the Aga Khan, was unveiled on Tuesday.

HIGH COURT

SASSOON UNITED MILLS LTD

SANCTION REFUSED TO REDUCTION OF CAPITAL

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court, a petition was made by the E. D Sassoon United Mills Ltd. for the court's sanction to the proposed reduction of its capital.

The Advocate General Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the Company, Sir Thomas Strangman for Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. B. J. Desai for Mr. F. E Dinshaw.

The petition was opposed by several shareholders including Mr. S. R. Bomanji and Mrs. Baimai B. Gora and others who were represented by Mr. D. F. Mulla Advocate and Mr. K. M Munshi Advocate with Mr. M. D. Lafkaka.

It was stated in the Company's petition that the Co., was registered in 1913, with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores. But the capital issued and paid up was 20 lakhs preference shares of Rs. ten each, and 40 lakhs ordinary shares of Rs. ten each.

Article 52 of the Company's association authorized the Co., to reduce the capital by a special resolution, and article 55 regulated the division of such reduced capital.

The Co. further stated in its petition that a great part of the paid up capital was appropriated towards losses, and the Board of Directors recommended a reduction of the capital. Accordingly, an agreement was made between the Co., on the one hand, and the Bombay Trust Corporation Ltd., on behalf of the Preference Shareholders on the other. A similar agreement was made with Mr. F. E. Dinshaw on behalf of ordinary shareholders. These agreements were adopted by a meeting of Preference and Ordinary Shareholders on 17th Jan. 1927.

At an extraordinary meeting held on 17th January and 27th February 1927, it was resolved to reduce the capital from 10 crores to two and a half crores with a redistribution of the shares in a certain manner. The proposed scheme of reduction did not affect the liability of the shareholders and was in the interest of the Company. The Co. therefore asked the court's sanction.

SHAREHOLDERS' OBJECTION.

The opposing shareholders objected to the scheme on the ground that it could not be maintained under article 55 read with article 5. Nor did it come under article 54. If the scheme was to sought to be brought under article 55, it did not comply with the condition imposed therein regarding the required majority in its favour.

The opposing Shareholders further objected that the proposed scheme gave the present ordinary shareholders very little interest in the capital and profits. The proposed scheme also gave almost the whole voting strength to the present preference shareholders who control the management of the Co. Instead of 20 lakhs votes out of 60 lakhs which they command at present the proposed scheme gave them 210 lakhs out of 250 lakhs votes.

On these grounds it was prayed that the court should not sanction the scheme.

SCHEME REJECTED.

After a full day's hearing, his Lordship delivered a lengthy judgment rejecting the scheme.

DINNER TO PROF. RADHAKRISHNAN

Prof. S. Radhakrishnan, President of the Indian Philosophical Congress, was entertained at dinner by Prof. K. T. Shah on Tuesday, the 20th instant, where, among others, the following were present, besides the guest of the evening:—Dr. Ansari, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Dr. and Mrs. J. N. Mehta, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Mehta, Prof. and Mrs. Joshi, Dr. Ghurye, Mr. Deshpande, Mr. Shuaib Qureishi, and Mr. Siddiqui.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK.

JANUARY.

	Dec. 21
Previous Closing Rate	19.15
To-day's Opening Rate	19.10
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	18.96
Difference	—.19

LIVERPOOL

	Dec. 21
Previous Closing Rate	10.39
To-day's Opening Rate	10.31
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	10.32
Difference	—.07
Branch Expectations	.79

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Dec. 21.
Silver Ready	26 6/8
Lower	0 1/16
Silver Forward	26 4/8
Lower	0 1/16

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 2/32.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1/6 3/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying DD 1/6 5/32
Tone of Exchange.—Steady Market.

PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 910.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 126 1/4.
Bank's buying D|st D P 122 3/4.

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 137-1/2.

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 174-1/2.

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156-1/4.

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 272 1/2
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84.10.
London Silver per oz. Ready 26.7.
London Silver per oz Forward 26.5.
Tone of Silver:—Firm. China was a less keen buyer. America and India bought. Market closed with buyers at 1/16 above the quotation.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.88-9/32.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, Dec. 21.

3 months 4-5/16 per cent.
Six months 4-3|8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4-1/2 per cent.
1 to 6 months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—In more demand
Imperial Bank Rate 6

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling)

Sterling purchased in India, remittances during the week ending 17th December 1927 1,755,000: total remittance from 1st April, 1927 to 17th December, 1927 20,905,000.

Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury, total remittance from 1st April, 1927 to 17th December 1927 5,574,000.

Total remittances during the week ending 17th December 1927, 1,755,000, total remittances from 1st April, 1927 to 17th December, 1927, 26,479,000.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Wilson drove in State to the Cooperage where His Excellency unveiled the Statue of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on Tuesday.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin accompanied by the Lady Worsley, Mr. G. Cunningham, Private Secretary, Lt.-Colonel C. O. Harvey, Military Secretary, Lt.-Colonel H. H. Thoburn Surgeon and Captain J. Gordon-Duff and Captain A. G. L. Maclean, Aides-de-Camp left Bombay for Delhi on Tuesday.

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, C.S.I., Revenue Member will leave Bombay on December 26 on a tour to Sind returning on January 7. In the course of his tour, the Hon. Member will visit Karachi, Hyderabad, Matli, Badin, Kachelo, Khairpur Mirs and Sukkur.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson accompanied by Major H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary and Captain K. E. Previte and Captain G. F. Bunbury, Aides-de-Camp, left Bombay for Calcutta on Wednesday, the 21st December.

KARLEKAR GRAND CIRCUS

Prof. Shankarrao Lahane's Karlekar Grand Circus which has pitched its tent at Nana's Chowk opposite Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade, open ground, will commence its popular performances to-night at 9.30 p.m. The Circus has a large menagerie of wild animals and a troupe who perform remarkable feats. Prof. Shankarrao's daring feat in the lion's cages is particularly striking. The manager of the Circus is Mr. N. V. Karle.

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LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE 1927

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1927.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL CONGRESS.

The Indian Philosophical Congress which held its third annual session in this City during the last three days, is none too late an attempt to organise and co-ordinate philosophical studies in this country. Philosophy has suffered in the past by soaring too high in the clouds, only a few succeeding in bringing it down to dwell on earth and as few in carrying it to the market place. Philosophy has, therefore, struck out a path all its own, with few points of contact with the paths that the common man of the world has to tread. Yet, as Prof. Radhakrishnan, the President of the Bombay session observed: "philosophy was never meant to be an independent pursuit of mind but was intimately related with science and religion." In fact, philosophy is nothing if it is not a guide to life. In India of recent times, the study of philosophy has been beset with peculiar difficulties in spite of her rich and ancient legacy. It is a sad paradox that to a large extent, the very richness of that legacy, the very profundity of our ancient philosophy has bred such an inordinate and blind respect for the heritage that it is considered by many of its inheritors a sacrilege to question the truth of any principle of that philosophy, to think of altering it or adding to it. This blind worship of the past has practically killed independent research in the present. The ancient sages succeeded in evolving great systems of philosophy because they had a passion for truth and therefore gave their minds free play with none of the fetters of dogma or tradition. Not so their disciples and successors. As His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda observed in his inaugural address, which in his absence was read out by his Dewan: "They have accepted the teaching from their Guru and more often than not have treated it dogmatically. In later times, the Indian systems of philosophy have thus been elaborated with an increasing divorce from real problems, from the world of facts and from the demands of social advance. Indian philosophy is still scholastic, it has not yet had its Descartes or its Bacon....The vast masses of the population of India, including to a very large extent the so-called educated, have continued and continue in a condition of intellectual inertia. It is this intellectual stagnation which permits them to acquiesce in doctrines and practices from which they should be free." In short, the tyranny of tradition has been one of the main causes of the barrenness or the lack of independence in the philosophical thought of to-day in India. And His Highness the Gaekwar has done well to put his finger on that cause and to warn Indian students of philosophy against it. The same warning has been given by the President of the Congress in his pithy remark that what is now wanted is not so much Indian thought as Indian thinkers.

Another handicap of the Indian student of philosophy may also be noted. If he fails to get the right lead from the modern Pundits, he fares little better in the Universities. While he is made to study Roman history and Greek history, he gets nothing by way of a cultural and social history of India as a back-ground for the study of Indian thought. Indian philosophy, if given admittance at all to the curriculum, is the Cinderella of the course. The defect has not escaped the notice of the Gaekwar. "Is it not true," he asks, "that in the past and even now, more often than not, a student might obtain a degree in philosophy without showing any knowledge of the philosophy which has originated and developed in his own country among his own people? Is there any other civilised country with a philosophical heritage in which such a condition exists?" The reason for the indifference towards Indian philosophy is not far to seek. As the Gaekwar himself observes: "Our Universities were long dominated by Europeans, who drawing up courses of study kept to the philosophy of the West which was the only philosophy most of them knew anything about." Fortunately, things are gradually changing, the claims of Indian philosophy are being slowly recognised and the Indian Philosophical Congress itself may be regarded as a sign of the new movement. Standard works on Indian philosophy have been and are being written by scholars like Dr. Das Gupta, Prof. Ranade and Prof. Radhakrishnan. These works cannot fail to be of immense use to the University students and the wider public and to raise the status of Indian philosophy in the estimation of the world. The Philosophical Congress working in co-operation with progressive universities in India, can do a great deal more.

What is now wanted is that Indian students of philosophy should start with a good back-ground of a connected cultural and social history of India and then add to it the essentials of philosophy, both Eastern and Western, with special reference to the scientific methods of investigation and with the aid of the physical sciences like biology in those investigations. Coming next to the deeper problems of philosophy, they will do well to start with the facts and problems of the life about them and seek the light of philosophy to interpret those facts and to elucidate those problems. The task of the Indian student of philosophy cannot be better stated than in the following appeal of the Gaekwar to the Congress. He said: "This is the call which I would make to-day to those assembled in this Congress and to the great multitude of students scattered among the teeming masses of India: standing in line with Indian tradition, with Indian sentiments in your hearts, with the love of India in the present and an ardent desire for its future, with a knowledge of its past, on this basis with all the acumen and logical precision that you may learn from the West, investigate philosophically the problems of your own culture and civilisation, and the problems of the wider humanity as related to the conditions in which we in this generation live in India." This is truly a noble ideal expressed in most felicitous terms. Studied in the spirit of this ideal, Indian philosophy may have as glorious a future as it has had a past.

COMING INTO LINE.

There will be considerable satisfaction in the country at the decision of the executive of the Hindu Maha Sabha to support the boycott of the Statutory Commission. Dr. Munje and other leaders closely associated with the Sabha may be expected to take a constructive part in carrying the message of the boycott in every province and the fact that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, in spite of the severe strain upon his health, has left Benares to attend the Congress is an encouraging sign indicating that the Hindu Maha Sabha is enthusiastically ranged on the side of those who take their stand on the pursuit of self-respecting politics. A special session of the Sabha is intended to be held at Madras and at this session under the inspiring and experienced guidance of Pandit Malaviya a detailed programme for furthering the boycott movement will doubtless be launched. The patriotic attitude of the Hindu Sabha should silence the communalist croakers against the boycott. Their hopes that communal organisations will look askance at the boycott movement are being shattered every day with the publication of manifestos declaring for boycott by influential Non-Brahmins and prominent Muslims in Bombay and elsewhere who are at one with Mr. Jinnah in the courageous stand he has taken. We hope the ensuing session of the Muslim League will come into line with the overwhelming mass of public opinion on this vital matter and help in the fight against those who have given India a deliberate insult and who glory in their conduct.

SHARP REBUKE.

There is no doubt that the presence in England of Pundit Motilal Nehru is very inconvenient to Labour "bosses" in the British Parliament. They know that on the subject of India the rank and file of British working classes are against them. They know that the frank and spirited speeches that Punditji delivers expose the essentially Capitalist nature of the present administration of India and they are angry with him. The British workers appreciate his point of view. They realise, as the "Workers' Life" says, that British rule in India in its present form helps "the exploitation of cheap Indian labour to undermine the standards—poor as they are—of British Labour." At the Esssex Hall Pundit Motilal did well to expose further the MacDonald tactics. The Labour ex-Premier is sweet and gentle in his message to India sent with Major Graham Pole. "I do not wish to dictate to the Indian people," he says to us through the gallant Major but in haughty tones he tells Pundit Motilal that he would not accept directions from the Indian leader. Punditji's rebuke was sharp and swift. "India would certainly refuse to take directions from the Labour Party." This point needs to be emphasized repeatedly in India and in England. After all India must be the architect of her own political destinies and must not accept spurious freedom "made in England."

ONLY A STEP TOWARDS.....!

"Responsible quarters" in London, according to a Reuter message, appear quite concerned at the premature publication of the details of the Anglo-Iraq treaty in a Cairo journal. They hasten to assure all those interested in the progressive happiness of Iraq, in other words all those foreign vested interests in the country of King Feisal that there is no need for alarm. Iraq is not given independence. The treaty is only a step towards its "complete independence as a sovereign State." As regards Iraq there is no change in British outlook. So conscious is Britain of her responsibility to her protege that she clearly recognises, in spite of what the Iraqui Nationalists may say in the matter, "that Iraq is not yet sufficiently developed to bear full responsibility." The treaty thus means only a step towards—the firmer rivetting of British chains round Iraq. It is no wonder that the two principal Ministers in the Iraq Government promptly resigned as a protest against Jaffer Pasha's having misled them with optimistic reports in regard to the Treaty.

UNDER THE CONGRESS FLAG

REMOVE KHADDAR FRANCHISE.

There is a universal desire in the country that all political parties should present a united front to the Government who have affronted the country by the appointment of the Simon Commission. With a view to focuss public opinion on this all-important question of the mobilisation of all parties under the Congress Flag, a questionnaire has been addressed by the "Bombay Chronicle" to prominent persons of all political parties. We publish below the replies of Mr. B. G. Kher and Mr. Amarnath Dutt, M.L.A.

Questions.	Mr. B. G. Kher's Replies:	Mr. Amar Nath Dutt's Replies:
1. What, if any, are the minimum changes in the Constitution and the present Council policy of the Congress which you think necessary to enable you or those who are not now members of the Congress to join the Congress?	The 'minimum' change required is that about khaddar dress. Those who are not members now will join it if it acquires greater strength and prestige in the public.	Compulsory wearing of Khaddar should be done away with and Congressmen should be free to act as they please in matters which are of quasi-social character.
2. In view of the fact that the Congress is or should be thoroughly National, i.e., inclusive of all parties in the country and that its general policy must necessarily vary with time and circumstances, are you agreeable to the suggestion that minority parties should always remain in the Congress, striving to convert it and the public to their views, but be at the same time free on grounds of conscientious objections, to propagate theirs views and act up to them when they think essential to do so?	Yes, minority parties should always remain in the Congress and try to convert the majority and the public by propagating their views—but if they remain in the Congress they should not act contrary to its resolutions on any ground.	Yes.
3. What other constructive suggestions would you offer further to prove the representative character of the Congress?	Special seats on the A. I. C. C. should be given to 2 Representatives of the Muslim League, Hindu Sabha, All-India Trade Union Congress and similar influential bodies who will accept the creed of the Congress.	All men who accept the principle of India's right to self-determination and wish to work for the same, should be allowed freedom about method and procedure.
4. What action, in addition to vigorous vocal protests and the formation of the national demand, do you suggest for making the boycott of the Commission effective?	1. Effective canvassing among members of the Legislative Assembly and local Legislative Councils to prevent the formation of committees on any terms. 2. Piloting the boycott resolution in the next sessions of the Muslim League. 3. Do. Do. in the Hindu Sabha.	Boycott of British goods and observance of Hartal in places where the Commission goes.

PARSIS AND THE COMMISSION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It seems that the "Times of India" and its henchmen are endeavouring their very best to make the Parsis side with the Simon Force.

Two letters have already appeared in the "Times of India", one on the 8th and another on the 16th inst., and we are expecting many more. The writer of the letter of 16th inst. signs himself as a "Correspondent" and puts before the Parsi community certain very silly suggestions and proposals and also takes the liberty of attacking without any provocation our good and honest citizen Mr. Jayakar. It is high time that both for the benefit of our co-religionists and for the good of the country, the nefarious propaganda started is nipped in the bud. Let us shortly summarise the arguments of the "Correspondent" of the "Times of India."

I. The Parsis must apply for a separate electorate, otherwise they "would be consigned to the position of helots" or "would be left to the mercies of the majority."

II. Mr. Jayakar had promised to support the rights of the Parsis and that he has betrayed them.

III. The Parsis cannot advance their political rights jointly with Hindus and Mahomedans.

IV. That Sir Jemsetji Jeejibhoy should come forward to lead young "colts who are ready to join round his banner."

Now it is universally acknowledged by all sane leaders of public opinion, Extremists and Moderates alike, that communal representation is detrimental to the best interests of the country. A community ought never to ask for a separate electorate unless and until it is proved beyond doubt that its interests have suffered because of the mixed electorate. Let us examine the case of the Parsi community in the light of the events which have taken place in the past. In the last general election, 5 Parsi candidates stood for the Legislative Council, out of which four were returned. Sir Phiroze Sethna, the only Parsi candidate for the Council of State was elected. The Parsi candidate for the Legislative Assembly had the misfortune to be defeated. He met with his fate not because he was a Parsi, but for a very simple reason that a large majority of the voters honestly believed and are still of opinion that he was not competent to represent their interests in the Central Legislature. If a competent Parsi had come forward, perhaps the result would have been entirely different. The above facts give a direct lie to the story now attempted to be circulated that we "would be consigned to the position of helots or would be left to the mercies of the majorities," if we did not apply for a separate electorate. Apart from this, does any sane man believe that if the Parsis bend their knees before the seven wise men of the West, the British Cabinet will shower down their choicest blessings upon the community in the shape of especial privileges? Does the correspondent of the "Times of India" believes that we are living in a fool's paradise? The co-operation of a few Bombay Parisis with the Simon Strollers is not going to alter the affairs at Whitehall or to hasten the millenium. The rulers of the land do not care a jot for the political opinion of the Parsis. It is most absurd to suggest that we should ask the Commission to assign seats on the Executive Councils to the Parsis. These are unpleasant but hard facts of life and we have to face them

UNFAIR CHARGES.

The writer of the letter is also venting his spleen upon Mr. Jayakar. When did Mr. Jayakar promise that he was going to the Legislative Assembly to safeguard the interests of the Parsi community? Did Mr. Jayakar give the promise on a parchment paper or was it done orally on the steps of the Town Hall in presence of the representative of the "Times of India" We ask the correspondent whether any question affecting the vital in-

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

"Bombay's Answer."

"Bombay's Answer to Lord Birkenhead" is the title of a small pamphlet on a subject indicated by the title itself. Mrs. Naidu rightly observes in a foreword to the pamphlet: "Nowhere has the challenge to India's self-respect and integrity underlying the principle and policy of the Statutory Commission evoked more intense or more unanimous resentment than in the cosmopolitan city of Bombay which has always been noted for the sanity of its political opinion and the sobriety of its political expression." The pamphlet contains the All-India Manifesto published on the 10th November, a report of the Bombay meeting on the 3rd December and two other manifestos issued by Mr. Jinnah. To the general public and in particular to the thousands disappointed at not finding admission to the meeting, the pamphlet will make stimulating reading, especially the masterly address of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. We trust this is only the first of a series of pamphlets and leaflets to be issued by the Bombay Boycott League.

Upsetting Calculations.

According to the "Manchester Guardian" the result of the Afghan King's visit to India is a disturbing factor at the India Office. It may, the journal says, "suffice to upset the calculations which led the India Office to exclude Indians from the Statutory Commission." Nothing will upset Birkenhead calculations so much as the united stand that India will make to demonstrate to the Simon Show that it will meet here the same fate as the Milner Commission did in Egypt. The Liberal journal offers the Simon Commission some very pertinent advice but it is not likely it will be given opportunities by Indians to make interested and selfish use of it by parleying with a body which they are determined to boycott. Sir John Simon and his colleagues are advised to sympathise "with minds stirred by the example of liberty" on the other side of the Indian frontier, but the Indian people are tired by now of this empty talk of sympathy. Those who profess radical principles in politics and can yet join as members of the Commission in putting the national affront upon India of an All-White jury cannot be expected to have real sympathy with democratic aspirations. They are presumably stirred along with their Conservative colleagues only with one thought—how to keep India in bondage.

Rightly Rejected.

The Corporation has done well to turn down the suggestion of its Sub-Committee to suspend the advance of compulsory primary education in the city pending a satisfactory conclusion of the dispute with Government. The Corporation is already committed by its decision of only the other day to introduce compulsion in the B. and E Wards and to go back on that decision would be gross self-stultification. The dispute with Government cannot be long in being settled. Does the Corporation dare to suggest that if a lower grant is ultimately decided upon by the State it will not give compulsory education to the whole city? Lesser cities with scantier resources have gone farther than Bombay in respect of primary education. The Corporation of the Premier City of India fights for its rights. It should not be less mindful of its responsibilities. The right way to proceed with the question is, as Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram suggested, to go on with the programme to which the Corporation is pledged, even, if it means rigorous retrenchment in less important directions. The Sub-Committee's proposal, happily rejected, should never have been made at all.

The late Mr. C. S. Deole.

In the death of Mr. C. S. Deole the Servants of India Society has lost one of its most prominent, oldest and painstaking life-members. Mr. Deole had specialized in the study of economic and sociological questions and had done much to interest a growing circle of students in the accurate and detailed study of Indian finance. He began life as a teacher in a secondary school but soon left a purely educational career for social service as a life-member of the Servants of India Society. Quiet and unobtrusive in his ways, Mr. Deole made friends wherever he went and his loss will be keenly felt in the very wide circle of his acquaintanceship. We offer our heartfelt condolences to Mr. Deole's family and to his colleagues of the Servants of India Society.

FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES

THEIR RELATION WITH PARAMOUNT POWER

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE UNSATISFACTORY

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY INTERVIEWED

MADRAS, Dec. 21.

Mr. E. Fenner Brockway, interviewed by the Free Press of India on his arrival here this morning, said: "The Committee appointed to investigate into the relations existing between the Government of India and Indian States, is unsatisfactory not only because it excludes the Princes, but still more because it excludes representatives of the peoples in these States."

"We do not want", he continued, "to see Indian States permanently left aside from the rest of India and we hope they may develop into democratic institutions and become part of a federated and self-governing India."

THE BROCKWAY SCHEME.

Regarding the draft constitution for India sent over his name, Mr. Fenner Brockway said the constitution was not sent officially by the Independent Labour Party, because the Labour Party took the view that it was for Indian parties to present a constitution to England and not for an English party or Parliament to impose a constitution upon India.

"Our object", he continued, "was to provide a basis for discussion and to encourage Indian parties to prepare a constitution, which presented a common demand of Indian parties since we believe in India's right to self-determination."

Defining the attitude of the Independent Labour Party towards the Simon Commission, Mr. Fenner Brockway said:—

I. L. P.'S ATTITUDEe

The Independent Labour Party is most definitely a Socialist and anti-Imperialist section of the Labour Party. It has opposed the Simon Commission and asked for the withdrawal of the Labour members, but has failed to carry its view within the Labour Party. Our minority view has however been vigorously expressed in the House of Commons and we feel so strongly that the Commission is an outrage upon India's self-respect that we cannot remain silent. We hope however that Indian parties will supplement the negative attitude of the boycott by a positive assertion of their demands in the form of an agreed constitution.—Free Press.

ADDRESS TO H. M. AMANULLAH KHAN

PERMISSION REFUSED TO TRADE UNIONS

MR LANSBURY'S INTERPELLATIONS

LONDON, Dec. 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lansbury asked what considerations the Government of India had in refusing permission to the All-India Trade Union, Congress and Trade Unions in Bombay to present address to H. M. the King of Afghanistan. Earl Winterton replied that the Secretary of State had no information regarding the matter.

RAJPAL ASSAULT CASE.

Replying to a further question by Mr. Lansbury, Earl Winterton said that the sentence in Rajpal Assault Case for seven years rigorous imprionment, including three months solitary confinement, not three years, as stated by Mr. Lansbury, Earl Winterton added that if the sentence was upheld on appeal, the convict, under law and jail rulers, would not undergo solitary confinement, unless he was medically fit, and confinement would not exceed seven days in any month, with intervals equal to such periods.—Reuter.

EXPLOSION OF PETROL STORES

TWO PERSONS KILLEDON "LANGLEY"

LONDON, Dec. 20.

San Diego (California)—Two persons have been killed and 5 injured on board the aeroplane carrier "Langley" in consequence of explosion, probably of petrol stores. The crew extinguished subsequent fire with the steam.—Reuter.

Berlin.—Efforts of both parties to iron and steel dispute to set aside arbitrators decision have failed. Minister of Labour has declared that the decision is binding on both parties.—Reuter.

LANCASHIRE TEXTILE CRISIS

BANKS ASKED TO WRITE OFF OVERDRAFTS

LARGE-SCALE AMALGAMATION ONLY REMEDY

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The serious position in Lancashire cotton trade is furtrer illustrated by the statement of Mr. Hammersley in the House of Commons. He stated that 200 mills were in the rands of banks who had lent spinners about fifteen millions sterling. He suggested that the banks should write off one or two millions of overdrafts now rather than lose the whole of the fifteen millions in period of five years, and ruin Lancashire cotton trade. The only solution was along the lines of largescale amalgamations and elimination of inefficient concerns.

Mr. C. E. Hobson, Vice President, Manchester Cotton Association, declared that if something very drastic was not done, there would be collapse.—Reuter's Special Service.

LANCASHIRE AND JAPAN CONTRASTED

NEED OF INTELLIGENCE ORGANISATION

LONDON, Dec. 21

Mr. Hammersley interviewed as regards his cotton proposals stressed the necessity for establishing a central information bureau for Lancashire trade which at present had no intelligence organisation and was from the export view point, like an army without a General Staff. He contrasted this with conditions in Japan where there was far greater centralisation of information in all branches of trade controlled from the centre. He claimed that such a scheme would change the whole position from hopeless to hopeful.—Reuter's Special.

SIMON JURY

TO REACH DELHI ON FEBRUARY 3

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21.

According to unofficial advices Sir John Simon and the members of the Statutory Commission are expected to arrive in Delhi on 3rd. of February.—A. P.

SIR JOHN SIMON RECEIVED BY KING

LONDON, Dec. 20.

H. M. the King received Sir John Simon in audience.—Reuter.

ENTERTAINMENT TAX IN AUSTRALIA

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Melbourne.—The Legislative Council by 13 votes to 12 has rejected the Totalisator Bill which proposes a tax of ten per cent. on all race course investment. Government introduced the Bill as a financial measure. Government now intends to investigate whether the Council is empowered to reject it.—Reuter's Special.

DELEGATES POURING IN.

ELABORATE ARRANGEMENTS IN PROGRESS.

IMPOSING PRESIDENTIAL PROCESSION ORGANISED.

ALL-INDIA EXHIBITION OPENED.

MADRAS, Dec. 21.

Elaborate arrangements are in progress for the reception of the President elect. "Nagasura" Band and Kiraneo brothers, —pipers, will lead the procession. An Elephant belonging to Conjeevaram Temple would also be brought for the procession. Two municipal arches would be put along the road leading from Central Station to the Corporation.

There has been brisk enlistment for the Reception Comittee. The total is nearing two thousand. The total collections by the Reception Committee in fees etc has nearly amounted to over a lakh of rupees. Free Press.

DELEGATES POURING IN

SATYAGRAHA ASHRAMA SPINNERS AT MADRAS

MADRAS, Dec. 21.

The delegates to the Congress are now pouring in from all parts of India and the City station is presenting an animated appearance every morning for the last few days.

Andhra delegates swarmed the station this morning and Dr. Ansari's nephew came with a batch from the North.

Some spinners from the Satyagraha Ashram at Ahmedabad have arrived to give demonstrations in the spinning wheel and khaddar.

Theosophists are also arriving by every train for their annual Convention.—Free Press.

PROVINCIAL DELEGATES

BENGAL LEADS WITH 849.

MADRAS, Dec. 21.

The figures are now available of the number of the delegates sent to the Congress by provinces. All the provinces except the United Provinces, have submitted their lists.

Bengal heads with 849 delegates, while Assam send the tiniest quota with seventeen delegates.

Bombay City will be represented by 29 delegates, while the entire province of the Punjab has sent only 23 delegates.

Gujarat send 28, Utkal 40, Delhi 46, Burma 46, Central Provinces 52, Ajmere Merwara 63, and Berar 60.

Other provinces have sent over hundred delegates, Berar's quota being 383, Maharashtra 160, Kerala 163 and Karnatak 322, Tamil Nadu will number over 450. —Free Press.

MINISTERS ATTEND CONGRESS

MADRAS, Dec. 21.

Three Ministers will attend the Madras Congress as delegates. The Hon. Mr. Raghavendra Rao and Mr. Deshmukh will represent the Central Provinces while the Hon. Ranganathan Mudaliar, Minister for Development, Madras, will in addition to his being a member of the Reception Committee, be a delegate from Bellary District in Andhra.—Free Press.

ALL-INDIA EXHIBITION OPENED.

ITS STRIKING FEATURES

MADRAS, Dec. 21.

With much ceremony and without speeches, the All-India Exhibition which is being held as an adjunct to Indian National Congress was opened this morning. Sir M. C. T. Muthia Chettiar on behalf of the Committee in charge of the Exhibition declared it open. All the ceremony that was gone through, was Vinayaka Puja and the orthodox fashion followed by Vedic chants. The Music Corps of the Congress sang national songs. All among those present were Messrs. Vidya Sagar Pandya, T. Audinarayana Chettiar, (M.L.C.) Ramanathan, and all big Marwari merchants of this place. The chief attraction of the Exhibition is the aerial railway, seven posts of about 50 feet high are erected each at a distance of 60 yards. On both sides of these posts, ropes are tied from which carriages are suspended in which two persons can sit at a time. Carriages move along ropes. Mysore and Cochin States have their exhibits arrayed in magnificent manner. Distinguishing feature of the exhibits are plants which are rare to be found in India and sandalwood workmanship. Arts and crafts school have exhibited their splendidly worked out specimens of the Temple car, and model Indian house, statues of Sir V. Bashyam Iyengar and Sir S. Subramania Iyer are erected there. Exhibits of Government Engineering Department also form attraction of the place.

A few yards off the Textile Section, the Industries Department have put up their exhibits which are impressive and instructive. On one side, a variety of interesting models of machinery have been put at work weaving various kinds of clothes, from dhoties and towels to rich and costly garments. On the other side, we see machines which lighten the laborious and unremmunerative preliminary process which the weaver has to go through, namely, the sizing and warping.

Another striking feature of this stall is sericultural exhibits and attractive posters exhibited in modern publicity style lend more enchantment to the whole stall. —Free Press.

TAMIL NADU MEMBERS IN A. I. C. C.

ELECTRICITY IN CONGRESS NAGAR SWITCHED.

MADRAS, Dec. 21.

Elections to the All-India Congress Committee from the Tamil Nadu will be published to-day. It is understood that those elected are Messrs. C. Rajagopalachar, George Joseph, Satyamurthy, Abdul Hamid Khan, Basheer Ahmed, Shanmugam Chetti, Mrs. Rukmani Lakshmipathy, and Dr. Varadarajulu. The name of Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar's Justicite light was among those proposed, but he was not elected.—Free Press.

MADRAS, Dec. 21

The first electric light in the Congress Nagar was switched by S. Srinivasa Iyengar last night.—Free Press.

INDIA'S WORKERS AND PEASANTS

DEMAND FOR ENQUIRY

CAWNPORE, Dec. 21.

Swami Kumaranand, member of the All India Congress Committee has given notice of two resolutions at the ensuing session of the Congress at Madras.

In one of the resolutions, Mr. Kumarnanda wants to form a Committee consisting of Pandit Jawharlal Nehru, Mr. Samba Murti, Mr. S. A. Dange, Mr. Muzzafer Ahmed and Mr. Hupendra Nath Dutts to enquire into the condition of workers and peasants in the country and make a report to the Congress.—Free Press.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

TO START FOR MADRAS' HEALTH PERMITTING

MADRAS, Dec. 21.

Mr. Gandhi has wired to Mr. C. Raja Gopalachariar that he would start from Cuttack to Madras to-day if health permitted.—Free Press.

MR. A. R. IVENGAR'S DRAFT CONSTITUTION

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION ADVOCATED

MADRAS, Dec. 21

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar's draft constitution has been published to-day. In the course of the preamble, Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar states:

Whereas it is necessary to give effect to the insistent demand of the people of India for the establishment of Swaraj and whereas India should be treated as a co-equal member of the comity of nations forming the Commonwealth of Nations, be it enacted etc., etc."

Mr Rangaswamy Iyengar advocates federal constitution and has also incorporated a chapter on fundamental rights. There is to be a bicameral legislature with the Assembly and Senate and redistribution of provinces on linguistic basis.—Free Press.

The Joint Magistrate, Allahabad, has sentenced Baijanath Prasad, a clerk employed in the office of the Municipal Board, Allahabad, to four years' rigorous imprisonment on two charges of harbouring and assisting Chhattarpal Singh and other dacoits.—A. P.

MISLED BY JAFAR PASHA

MINISTERS RESIGN AS PROTEST

IRAQ DISSATISFIED WITH THE TREATY

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Baghdad.—The New Anglo-Iraq Treaty was published in Baghdad to-day, and was received with moderate satisfaction, people having anticipated drastic changes in the existing regime. Rashid Ali Beg Gailani, Minister of the Interior and Yasin Pasha, Minister of Finance, have resigned, although they state that they are prepared to accept the Treaty, it having been signed by Iraq's official Delegation. They offer no explanation of their action, but it is believed that their grievance is that they were misled by optimistic reports from Jafar Pasha during the progress of negotiations in London. —Reuter.

IRAQ'S INDEPENDENCE RECOGNISED

TERMS OF ANGLO-IRAQ TREATY

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Rugby.—The text is issued of a treaty between Britain and Iraq signed in London on December 14th. The treaty recognises Iraq as an independent Sovereign State and declares that there shall be peace and friendship between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq. It states that, "Provided the present rate of progress in Iraq is maintained and all goes well in the interval, His Britannic Majesty will support the candidature of Iraq for admission to the Legue of Nations in 1932."

FINANCIAL AND MILITARY RELATIONS.

It stipulates that separate agreements superseding those of March 25th 1924 shall regulate the financial and military relations. The King of Iraq undertakes to secure the execution of all international obligations which His Britannic Majesty has undertaken to see carried out in respect of Iraq. He also undertakes not to modify the existing provisions of Iraq's organic law so as adversely to affect the rights and interests of foreigners and to constitute any difference in the rights before law among Iraquis on grounds of differences of race, religion or language. There shall be full and frank consultation between the high contracting parties in all matters of foreign policy which may affect their common interests. The King of Iraq undertakes so soon as local conditions permit to accede to all general international agreements already existing or which may be concluded hereafter with the approval of the League of Nations in respect of slave trade, the traffic in drugs, arms and munitions, the traffic in women and children, transit—navigation, aviation, and communications,—and also to execute the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Treaty of Lausanne, the Anglo-French boundary Convention and the San Remo Oil agreement in so far as they apply to Iraq.

TAXATION AND COMMERCE.

There shall be no discrimination in matters concerning taxation, commerce or navigation against nationals or companies of any State which is a member of the League of Nations or of any State to which the King of Iraq has agreed by treaty that the same rights should be ensured as if it were a member of the League. Any difference that may arise between the High contracting parties shall be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for by Article fourteen of the Covenant of the League. The treaty shall be subjected to revision with the object of making all modifications required by the circumstances when Iraq enters the League of Nations.—B.O.W.

FULFILMENT OF MANDATORY POLICY

NO CHANGE IN BRITISH OUTLOOK

LONDON, Dec. 20.

It is stated in responsible quarters in London that the Anglo-Iraq treaty does not affect the position and policy of His Majesty's Government as regards Iraq. The treaty is regarded as a step towards complete independence of Iraq as a Sovereign State and fulfilment of the policy which the British Government has pursued as mandatory authority in order to place Iraq in a position to accept full responsibility for its internal and external defence. It is clearly recognised that Iraq is not yet sufficiently developed to bear full responsibility of the membership of the League of Nations, and hence the agreement to postpone its application till 1932. Meantime Anglo-Iraq relations will continue fundamentally as at present. The Treaty must be accepted by the Iraq Parliament before it can be ratified.—Reuter.

CONSCRIPTION IN IRAQ

BRITAIN AWAITING PERSIAN DECISION

LONDON, Dec. 20.

In the House of Commons asked whether Britain approved of conscription in Iraq, Mr. Ormsby Gore said that Iraq had not yet decided one way or the other. He said that Great Britain would not be called to intervene before Iraq had submitted its proposals. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald drew attention to the premature publication in Cairo newspaper of the new Anglo-Iraq Treaty which was published in London to-day. Mr. Ormsby Gore was unable to explain the leakage, and said that the publication was not authorised by the British Government. He added that Cairo version appeared to be free, but not an accurate translation of the Arabic version of the Treaty.—Reuter.

VICEROYS HEALTH

Viceroy's Camp,
ITARSI, Dec. 21.

His Excellency the Viceroy's condition continues to show steady improvement.—A. P.

MADRAS HONOURS HERSELF

CIVIC WELCOME TO PRESIDENT-ELECT

TEXT OF DRAFT ADDRESS

MADRAS, Dec. 21.

The Corporation Council has approved the following draft of the welcome address to be presented to Dr. M. A. Ansari, President-elect of the Indian National Congress:

"We the President and Councillors of the Corporation of Madras avail ourselves of this opportunity of your arrival in the premier city of the province as the President-elect of the 42nd Indian National Congress to tender to you a warm and hearty welcome on behalf of the citizens of Madras. We congratulate you on your election to the high office of President of the Indian National Congress of the country and harmony and good understanding among communities and various political parties are to be faced courageously and patriotically for solving them. We look forward with confidence to the achievement during your period of office as President of the Congress of amity among political parties. Your past service to the nation especially in the direction of promoting Hindu-Muslim unity in the North command our appreciation. We wish you long life, health and indomitable courage in the work that lies before you in the service of the mother land."

The Corporation resolved to print the address on khaddar and present it to Dr. Ansari in a sandal wood casket.—Free Press.

LEADING TO DISUNION.

GIDNEY'S ADVICE.

ANGLO-INDIANS' LOT IDENTICAL WITH INDIANS

AN APPEAL TO RAILWAY WORKERS

MTDURA, Dec. 21.

The General Secretary of the South Indian Railway Labour Union has issued an appeal to the Anglo-Indian Railway Workers exhorting them to throw in their lot with the other Railway employees and not to stand loof. He says:—

"The lot of the majority of the Anglo-Indians is quite identical with that of the Indians and Anglo-India has no other country for itself except this sacred land. It is needless to add that their salvation lies in their living, feeling, and working harmoniously with other communities that form the bulk of the population."

Referring to Col. Gidney's advice to Anglo-Indian workers to be loyal to the administration, he says, "Col. Gidney is leading them to disunion among the same class of, workers."

"In the present labour up-heaval Anglo-India cannot stand aside or go against the current."

"Whence shall come our salvation, our freedom but from within ourselves. God, the Church, Bishops and Priests cannot save us. You and I must save ourselves."—Free Press.

"SPURN COMMUNALISM RUTHLESSLY"!

DR. MUNJE ON HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM

MAHASABHA WOULD MAKE BOYCOTT A SUCCESS

POONA, Dec. 21.

The special session of the Maharashtra Hindu Dharma Parishad was held at Talegaon, Dr. Moonje presiding. In his presidential address, Dr. Moonje said that the Hindu-Muslim problem was not merely a local question but an All-India one. In Nagpur it had been satisfactorily settled, the terms being honourable to both parties and he was sure that if Maharashtra would carry on the struggle with similar determination and insistence without departing from purely constitutional methods, the controversy and the struggle would have a similar happy ending here too.

CONGRESS AND GOVT. RESPONSIBLE.

Dr. Moonje honestly believed that it was the methods of the Congress and the Government that were mainly responsible for inducing and promoting communalism. No concessions on the part of Hindus, however generous-hearted, in the matter of Muslim demands, could ever change the Muslim mentality and bring unity any nearer. In the present disunited and disintegrating conditions of Hindu society who could say that concession on their part may not be mistaken for weakness?

SPURN COMMUNALISM RUTHLESSLY

The way he preferred to any other was to base unity on nationalism and ruthlessly to spurn communalism. As to the method adopted by Congress leaders to make concessions to Muslims,—the speaker feared no more effective propaganda could be conceived for exaggerating and confirming the mentality of aggressive communalism. The Government were following the line of least resistance and thereby made concessions to hooliganism and fanaticism. The Muslims were bent upon creating trouble, but the Hindu would not take the law into his own hands as readily as the Muslim.

SUPPORT TO MALAVIYA'S STATEMENT.

A resolution was passed condemning the policy of Government of interfering injuriously and wrongfully with the long established civil, social and religious rights of the Hindus of Talegaon and other places in Maharashtra in respect of processions accompanied by music and recommending that all legitimate efforts be made to secure early restoration of those rights.

Two other resolutions accorded full support to Pandit Malaviya's statement submitted to the Simla Unity Conference on the questions of cow-slaughter and music in front of mosques and called upon all sections of the Hindu community to expedite the work of removing untouchability in every form and shape. The Conference also appealed to all Hindus, in view of the fact that their community was passing through a critical stage of its life to organise themselves by spreading the principles of equality, liberty and fraternity in their social, religious and other relations.

Dr. Choitram, Dr. Savarkar and Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar addressed the Conference.—A. P.

MAHASABHA AND BOYCOTT

POONA, Dec. 21.

Interviewed Dr. Moonje, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, said that he had just returned after attending an emergent meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Maha Sabha. The Maha Sabha felt the national insult involved in the appointment of the Parliamentary Commission as keenly as the Congress, and on its part it would leave no stone unturned to make the proposed boycott a success, while anxiously hoping that the Muslim League would do the same, eventually, in spite of their present internal dissensions.

"I however feel", said Dr. Moonje, "that to enable the country to present a united front at this critical juncture forgetting for the time being the inter-communal differences, the Congress should take scrupulous care to eschew all communal and socio-religious controversial points and concentrate its attention upon one point, that is, how to encompass complete boycott of the Commission by all the communities. Ours are domestic differences, and after we have met the Commission with a common front, there will be time enough to settle our domestic quarrels amongst ourselves amicably or otherwise as may prove inevitable in the end."—A. P.

TELUGUS DECLARE FOR BOYCOTT

"BUSYBODY'S" ATTEMPTS CONDEMNED

A public meeting of the Telugu people in Bombay held on Wednesday night. The President in his speech, repudiated the attempts of a "busy-body" in the "Times of India" at creating the impression that the Telugus would support the Simon Commission. He also expressed satisfaction that the Non-Brahman community as a whole expressed its dissatisfaction with the Commission in clear and unmistakable language.

After the presidential remarks, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"This public meeting of the Telugu people of Bombay after carefully going through the explanation given by the Secretary of State in Parliament in support of the Constitution of the Statutory Commission and the procedure laid down, most emphatically declares that the Commission is totally unacceptable to the people of India as it most flagrantly denies the right of the Indian people to participate on equal terms in framing the future Constitution of the country. This meeting under the circumstances calls upon all the Telugus throughout the country to have nothing to do with the Commission at any stage or in any form."

It was also resolved that "the President be authorised to forward copies of the above resolution to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Viceroy, and the Chairman of the Royal Commission."

H. M. QUEEN OF AFGHANISTAN

BOMBAY LADIES WELCOME

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I was intensely amused to read to-day in the "Chronicle" the credit Bhai Mohammed Ali wishes to apply to himself for being the author of the suggestion of the above! The brothers never like to be ignored in anything that may happen anywhere! To give an address to the Queen was a most natural thought but in this instance I moved in the matter before the visit was even officially announced and on the news received direct from Kabul. Then about a month ago I began to work it up through Sir Ghulam Hussein Hydayatullah and the Afghan Consulate. The result was that four or five days before Their Majesties came to Bombay, they received official acceptance and then all simply rushed to get it and such a gathering was, perhaps, never seen in Bombay. There were, of course, more of other communities than Muslim ladies. Whether it was the Queen that attracted the masses or Lady Irwin or the more chance of displaying magnificent and expensive costumes such as only the Bombay ladies, particularly the Parsis, can wear is not known as both ceremonies were exactly similar, because four weeks ago when I first sent round a paper for signatures of prominent Bombay ladies with the request for an address to be presented a high English official's wife refused saying they had their own reasons for not joining. A prominent titled Parsi lady wrote and said "Parsis had nothing to do with the Afghans," a Hindu lady also most vigorously refused to do so! The awe and the admiration however, which the Queen inspired unconsciously as her visit drew near was so great that all forgot their differences and rushed to offer her a Right Royal Welcome.

If the brothers had only worked for the cause of the crippled and crushed sisters, as much as they are working for the "Brothers" in their religious career they would have followed the real dictates of Islam in its glorious significant and gained triumph. As it is the Gadi of Khilafat itself fell because it was only half supported.—Yours, etc.

ATIYA BEGUM.

Dec. 20. 1927.

SALE OF ADULTERATED GHEE

PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION ACT TO BE AMENDED

The Bombay Municipal Corporation at their meeting (on Wednesday approved of the draft rules for the amendment of the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act 1925 for the prevention of the sale of adulterated ghee in the city. The new rules provided that no article of food which was not pure butter or ghee but resembled ghee or butter shall be sold. If the product was made of vegetable oil, a declaration on the label or ticket "Vegetable Product" and "Vanaspati", shall be held that it did not contain animal fat. In case, it contained animal fat, it should be described as "Margarine."

The President was authorised to send the amend rules to the Government for their consideration.

RS. 50,000 FOR BANDRA CAUSEWAY.

The Corporation sanctioned Rs. 50,000 for the Bandra Causeway. The Commissioner pointed out that it was to the interests of the Corporation to spend the amount as the repair charges cost them three times more than the house was asked to sanction.

The Corporation also approved of the report of the sub-Committee of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee regarding the revision of the salary of the post of the Superintendent of Accounts in the Schools' Committee's Office. The Committee recommended to raise the salary to Rs. 250—10—400.

LICENSES TO HAWKERS.

The Corporation then considered the report of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee regarding the scale of fees to be levied for the issue of licenses to hawkers, etc. The Committee recommended that all hawkers and squatters should be licensed without exception. The scale of fee varied from Re. one to Rs 7/8/0 per month.

The question came before the house at the fag end of the day and as many councillors expressed their desire to speak on the matter, the President adjourned meeting till 3-40 p.m. to-day.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

CAUSES FOR BACKWARDNESS ANALYSED.

SIR G. H. HIDAYATULLAH PRESCRIBES REMEDIES.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 21.

The Hon. Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah, Minister of Local Self-Government, who is to preside over the First Gujarat and Kathiawar Muslim Educational Conference to be held here to-day, and the Vuzir of His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh who is to open the Conference, arrived here this morning. They were received at the station by a large Muslim crowd and taken in procession through the Mahomedan localities which were specially decorated for the occasion. The Conference commenced at noon at the Master Theatre.—A. P.

Presiding over the Muslim Educational Conference at Ahmedabad on Wednesday, Sir G. H. Hidayatullah said:—

Gentlemen, much leeway is to be made up in the domain of Mahomedan education. We are yet far in the rear, and must hasten our pace if we are to keep abreast of the general advance. We must equip ourselves for the opportunities and responsibilities that lie before us. We have much ground to cover, and we have made a late start, but it is better late than never. We must not brood over the past nor despair about the future, but we should work with courage and determination, with faith in ourselves and trust in God.

Gentlemen, we would do well to pause for a moment and take stock of our position in the realm of education in the presidency proper and in Gujarat. It is undoubtedly a matter for gratification that our condition in this respect in the presidency proper compares favourably with that of our brethren in the other provinces. This is clear from the latest statistics that are available.

COMPARISON WITH HINDUS.

Let us next compare our position with that of our sister community, the Hindus, in the Presidency proper. The percentage of literacy among the Mahomedans is 9.6, while that among the advanced classes is 16.1. Our condition is thus worse than that of the advanced classes of the Hindu community. It may be better than that of the intermediate and backward classes among the Hindus, but these classes have never been to the fore in the direction of literacy, like the Mahomedans in the past, and we have thus lost much ground.

A comparison of our position with that of the advanced classes in respect of secondary and higher education in the presidency proper will show that we are very much in the rear with regard to them. Thus the proportion of the advanced classes in the matter of secondary education is 2.61, as against 0.37 of the Mahomedans; and 0.43 as against 0.03 of the latter in higher education.

THE REMEDY.

Now a remedy must be found for this serious defect. That there is an awakening amongst the Mahomedans in the matter of education is clear from the comparatively large and steadily increasing numbers that now attend the primary schools.

There are, no doubt, certain impediments in the way of Mahomedan boys. The first is the language difficulty. In the presidency proper, there are two distinct curricula adopted in the primary schools. One is the Urdu-Vernacular and the other is the Vernacular-Urdu. It was formerly necessary for those who took the Urdu-Vernacular curriculum to study the local vernacular in addition to Urdu. But this is no longer the case, and the latter curriculum is now optional.

I am not lacking in zeal for the study of Urdu by the boys of our community. The Mahomedans of the presidency proper claim that Urdu is their mother tongue. It is the lingua franca of this country, and is the best channel of communication between the various castes and creeds in India. It is known to the Mahomedans in every part of this country, and is thus the best medium of correspondence and conversation between them. At the same time, I consider it equally important that every Mahomedan boy should know the vernacular of the district.

Another handicap under which the Mahomedans labour in connection with secondary education is that the secondary schools are ordinarily confined to the larger towns and are not to be found in all parts of the country. People of ordinary means cannot therefore afford to send their children to these schools owing to the expense involved.

NO SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Now it is for us to consider how to get over these difficulties. Should we start separate schools for our own community, or should we send our boys to the existing institutions and provide boarding houses and scholarships for their benefit where they are in sufficient numbers? In this connection, the general poverty of our community is a factor to be taken into account. Expenditure on Mahomedan schools does not appear to be warranted in view of our past experience of such institutions, our poverty, and the existence of sufficient accommodation in the present schools. It has also been found difficult to get good teachers of our own for these institutions. The few that join are far from our best men, and even these join only for a time and make these schools a stepping stone to something else. We have thus to fall back on the other communities for our teachers. This shews a lack of self-sacrifice on our part, without which we can achieve nothing. In this as in so many other directions, we should emulate the good example of our sister community. At the same time, we must face the facts fairly and squarely, and not allow ourselves to be led away by mere sentiment. We should really see how many of our institutions are manned by our best men. We will shortly have Sir Mahomed Yusuf's College, which the majority of our boys can join. Let us wait and see how many Mahomedan boys enter that institution. The test of the pudding lies in the eating, and practical proof always outweighs theoretical arguments.

On the other hand, the advantages of mixed schools are many and great. There our boys can rub shoulders with the boys of other communities, and this healthy rivalry is all to the good. It is there that the younger members of the various communities come to know and understand one another.

SECONDARY EDUCATION CRITICISED.

I must confess that I am not at all satisfied with the present-day system of secondary education, to which so many boys devote seven long years. Our young men do not learn to think for themselves or teach themselves by independent effort. They merely cram so much dead matter into their heads, and thus leave the faculties of their minds undeveloped. What is needed is that our youths should imbibe ideas, and learn to apply them for themselves. Thus only will they be able to make any real progress in later life.

Our position in regard to higher education is even worse. Finally, our position in regard to professional education is the worst of all. Mechanical and technical education is another branch of knowledge which calls for increased cultivation on our part. Our community is very much in the background in this respect, and it is for us to induce our young men to take to these lines in larger numbers. Other important departments of education are Agriculture, Commerce, Industry and Manufacture. These are of the greatest practical value to the community and the country alike.

Architecture is another branch of knowledge which is both useful and ornamental. It is one of the finest arts, and at the same time one of the most practical professions.

I would next commend the advantages of research to our community. Knowledge is power, but it is most effective when it is original.

It is a frequent complaint that the poverty of our community is the chief obstacle in the way of its progress. But this is the case only to a limited extent. It is true, no doubt, that the bulk of our community is poor, but so is the bulk of almost every other community, though it may not be so in quite the same degree. The poorer sections of every community depend largely on the support of the richer. Such beneficence is not wanting in our community, thanks to the generosity of our wealthier brethren.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

I have so far devoted attention to things of the mind, but things of the body are no less important. Physical training forms a vital part of education, and cannot be neglected with impunity. The Mahomedans have been favoured by nature with a good physique, and it is for us to develop it to the fullest extent. A sound mind in a sound body should be the ideal of all education. It should, therefore, be our aim to cultivate the physical side of our nature along with the mental. As a community, we are gifted with good constitutions, and we have always been a martial race and possess fine traditions in that line. Control of the sword together with control of the pen should be the endeavour of our young men. Hereafter, there will be larger openings in the Military and Naval Departments, and greater opportunities will be afforded to our youths if they are properly equipped for the purpose. It therefore behoves our young men to make the best use of the natural advantages with which they have been endowed, and to live up to their high traditions in the past by qualifying themselves for these careers, for which they are so well fitted.

BOY SCOUTS MOVEMENT.

In this connection, I would invite the attention of our community to the Boy Scouts movement, which is one of the best ornaments of modern progress. It establishes a distinct code of honour it inculcates a high sense of duty, and it fosters habits of discipline and self-sacrifice. Its main note is one of common brotherhood and of willing service in the cause of humanity. It is one of the great educative forces of the present day, and participation in its activities is to be highly commended to the younger generation of every community.

A word also about female education in our community. This is an important matter, and deserves our serious attention. We are very much in the rear in this respect, and we cannot afford to neglect this matter any longer. The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world.

NEED FOR CO-OPERATION.

But here I am mainly concerned with the Mahomedan community for our own improvement should always be our first endeavour. Not that I mean to reproach it in any way, but only to appeal to its better instincts. I am placing before it an ideal which is proclaimed by our very faith, an ideal which, if practised by every one cannot fail to bring about universal peace and harmony. This country is the common home of the two great communities who have to live and labour here side by side. Is it not better for both to do so in a spirit of sympathy and co-operation? Is it not to our mutual advantage to join hands in the common cause of our country? On the other hand, does it do either of us any good to fight and sulk, and over trifles, as we do so often? Distrust, suspicion, prejudice, all these must disappear if India as a whole is to progress and achieve its destiny. Better understanding, increased sympathy and fuller co-operation are the great needs of the country at the present time. I have, therefore, ventured to utter these few words of earnest appeal, and I trust they will be taken in the spirit in which they have been spoken.

CUTCH PRAJAKIYA PARISHAD

KITCHEN STARTED FOR DELEGATES

MANDVI Dec., 20.

Mr. Motilal Laxmidas Joshi, Secretary, Shri Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad, Mandvi wires:—

The Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad Reception Committee met on 19th December and resolved to start a kitchen for the convenience of delegates and members of the Reception Committee coming from different parts of Cutch and other places.

Delegates are requested to inform the Secretaries in time whether they are willing to take advantage of this arrangement. Executive Committee meeting called on the 23rd. instant to appoint a draft Committee. The President arrives on the 27th. The procession will be arranged the same day at 3 p.m..

REFORMS IN LIMBDI STATE

PUBLIC OPINION INVITED ON SCHEME

LIMBDI, Dec. 20.

The Chief Karbari of the Limbdi State has invited public opinion on the following reforms which H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi proposes to introduce in his State:—

(1) Mourning demonstrations in public streets will not be allowed.

(2) Dinners after death shall not be encouraged. The State's sanction shall therefore be necessary for such dinners.

(3) Boys and girls shall not be married before the ages of 17 and 13 respectively.

(4) Public begging is strictly prohibited Any body encouraging beggars will be punished.—A. P.

BOY SCOUT JAMBOREE

To the Editor, of the Chronicle.

Sir,—The glowing accounts of the Jamboree of the Boy Scouts at Mahalakshmi is the order of the day and by one what reads in the papers one is likely to be led away to the belief that it has been the best-managed affair. The facts are such as do not go to support this view, and there is a deep feeling in the public, that certain facts should be given publicity with a view to ensure the prevention of the repetition of such events. The management had fully expected that as many as about 10000 Scouts from all parts of India would assemble in Bombay for the Jamboree, and it was certainly their duty to have made all proper and complete arrangements for them. But one finds that on the first day of the arrival of the Scouts in Bombay, viz., Saturday last, the arrangements were so unsatisfactory that it is no exaggeration to state that a large bulk of the boys assembled went to bed without any food on Saturday night. Even the next day they got their food late and thus they had to suffer privations and hardships. It is due to the public that some explanation should be given as to why the arrangement broke down and who are responsible for the inefficiency of the arrangement.—Yours etc.

A. B. V.

MR. C. S. DEOLE DEAD

PROMINENT SOCIAL WORKER

Mr. C. S. Deole, member, Servants of India Society, Bombay Branch, expired yesterday night at 8 p.m. in the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaon. He was suffering from anaemia for the last two months.

GREATEST DANGER TO ISLAM

"FROM WITHIN NOT FROM WITHOUT"

LORD HEADLEY'S REPLY TO WELCOME ADDRESS

The following is the reply given by Lord Headley to the address of welcome by the Bombay Muslims:—

I sincerely thank my brother Muslims in this City for their hearty welcome to Bombay and particularly for their kindly appreciation of my all-too-small efforts on behalf of Islam. I think that in these days of atheism and idolatry, we cannot be too grateful for our simple Faith which provides a sure and happy shelter for all those who may be in doubt as to the existence of God or the messages divinely sent through His Holy Prophets Moses, Isa, and Muhammad.

For sometime past I have been hearing rather disquieting rumours of the apathy and want of energy displayed by our co-religionists in many parts of the world. If this state of decadence does exist,—even in a small degree, it is surely an indication that we should all redouble our efforts.

THE GREATEST DANGER.

The greatest danger to Islam seems to me to be 'from within and not from without.' The more we split up our forces, the weaker shall we become, and depend upon it, secretarian innovations will cause a pointing of the finger of scorn, because we have always prided ourselves so much on our freedom from the dogmas and petty differences which seem to spoil so many other religions.

THE AHMADIANS.

To give one example—to which you have referred—"The Ahmadians". These well-meaning people have founded an entirely new sect of their own. They insist that a most excellent and saintly man the late Mirza Ghulam Ahamad, was the Messiah and a Prophet. Not content with this claim, they go on to insist that all others who do not so believe must be deprived of the light of Faith and cannot be true Muslims. They insist that an Ahmadiah may not give his daughter in marriage to another Muslim who is not an Ahmadian. Also, an Ahmadian may not attend the service (prayers) if a non-Ahmadian is leading and further, that an Ahmadian may not attend the funeral of a non-Ahmadian.

I may be wrong, but all this kind of thing savours of the asperities of the Christian creed of St. Athanasius and is completely at variance with the toleration shown over, and over again by our Holy Prophet Muhammad (the last of the Prophets) who was an intensely earnest man but never a fanatic.

You will therefore understand that I, as a Muslim, am in no way associated with the Ahmadians.

Again thanking you from the bottom of my heart for your kindly and fraternal greetings I remain your brother in the Faith.

"INDIANS CANNOT COMPROMISE

MR. J. K. MEHTA INTERVIEWED

MADRAS, Dec. 21.

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Commerce is now in Madras making necessary arrangements for the Industrial Congress. Interviewed by a press representative, Mr. Mehta said there was very little in common between the objects of the Indian and European Chambers of Commerce. For instance there was always a sharp divergence of opinion between the European and Indian mercantile communities regarding the management of the railways in this country. European opinion was all in favour of company management of railways while Indian opinion was all for state management. On the Exchange question the European Chambers were for the higher rate, while Indian Chambers strongly held the view that the Exchange should be fixed at sixteen pence. On the Reserve Bank question too, opinion was divided. Thus, taking into consideration the gulf of differences that exist between European and Indian mercantile communities, Mr. Mehta did not think that the time was not yet ripe for co-operation between the Indian and European Chambers. Generally speaking, he concluded, Indians could not afford to compromise.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST

MARINE WORKERS' DEMANDS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

At a meeting of the Port Trust Marine Workers' Union to-night Mr. M. Daud presiding, it was resolved that unless the Port Commissioners removed their grievances by increasing their salaries as prayed for, "direct action" would be taken from to-morrow noon.—A. P.

JT. CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

T. U. C. ACCEPTS EMPLOYERS' INVITATION

The General Council of the Trade Union Congress has, by considerable majority, decided to accept the invitation of the large group of employers, representing over 1000 millions sterling capital, to a joint conference to discuss the industrial problems facing the country. The Trade Union Sub-Committee which has been formed to consider the most suitable subjects for discussion, includes Mr. Ben Turner, Chairman of the Trade Union Council, and members of the House of Commons of Messers Thorne and Thomas. The Conference will probably be held in January. Employers' invitation which has been issued from Sir Alfred Mond's House, is signed by a number of very prominent industrial magnates, representing 159 public companies.—Reuter.

OBJECT OF THE INVITATION

COORDINATION OF EFFORTS

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The invitation says that the movement towards industrial co-operation has recently received a great accession of strength. It thinks that certain fundamental factors in industrial reorganisation and relations with a view to formulation of concrete proposals by the industries concerned might usefully be considered. The signatories consider that the prosperity of the industry is only obtainable by a full and frank recognition of the existing facts and determination to increase the competitive power of the British industries throughout the world. This could be achieved most usefully by direct negotiations, with the object of restoration of the industrial prosperity and corresponding improvement of the standard of living of the population. The industries represented by the employers include coal, iron, steel, chemicals, railways, banking, gas, rubber, electrical and general engineering, insurance, shipping; shipbuilding; oil, cotton, tobacco, wool, artificial silk, transport, and flour milling.—Reuter.

MARKETTING INDIAN PRODUCTS

ATTITUDE OF EMPIRE MARKETTING BOARD

LONDON, Dec. 20.

In the Commons during the question time Mr. Griffiths asked whether the Empire Marketting Board had approached Indian Co-operative societies with a view to co-ordinating efforts in the direction of Empire marketting of Indian products. Major Ormsby-Gore said that the Board had not had direct communication with Indian co-operative societies, and did not have detailed information regarding the need for co-ordination of efforts. The Board, however, in pursuance of the policy of working, where possible, through the existing institutions, had approved of the grant to Horace Plunkett Foundation, to which, he believed, certain co-operative societies in India were affiliated, to enable it extend its services to fostering the organisation of the producers of the Empire. If Indian co-operative societies desired grant from Empire Marketting Board, they would, doubtless, bring their case through the Government of India in the usual way.—Reuter.

TAMIL NADU CONGRESS COMMITTEE ELECTIONS

DISSENTIENTS WALK OUT

MADRAS, Dec. 21.

Election to the Working Committee of the Tamil Congress Committee and the All-India Congress Committee took place last night. When the list of names for the Working Committee was proposed, there was much interruption from three or four mofussil members. The list as proposed was finally carried. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, who presided, appealed to the members to desist, as the question was already decided. Finally two or three of the dissentients walked out and held a meeting condemning the procedure.

When the election for the All-India Congress Committee was taken up there was similar interruption. It was pointed out that the proposed list, Muslims and depressed classes were not properly represented.

Amendments were proposed to include such names. Heated discussion followed on the procedure to be adopted for the election. Mr. M. K. Acharya objected to the resolution adopting the mended list as a whole, and said there should be voting. In the course of his speech, Mr. Archarya said already a blunder had been committed in regard to the elections to the Working Committee, and he wanted to the House against committing another mistake.

The President ruled Mr. Acharya's reference to the blunder out of order and asked him to withdraw the expression. Mr. Acharya withdrew.

The discussion that followed was again interrupted, and the President said he would leave the procedure to the House to decide. The House left the matter for the President and Mr. Iyengar ordered voting by ballot.

Soon after the ballot was taken, the meeting was adjourned till to-morrow.—Free Press.

HINDU MAHASABHA TO BOYCOTT COMMISSION.

PREPARING RECEPTION FOR NEPAL'S PRIME MINISTER

BENARES, Dec. 19.

The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha, under the presidency of Dr. B. S. Moonje adopted a resolution urging all parties and communities to vindicate national honour and safeguard national interests by a complete boycott of the Statutory Commission and by systematic preparation of the country for early establishment of Swaraj or full responsible self-government. The Committee also resolved to accord a hearty reception to the Prime Minister of Nepal on his approaching visit to British India.—A.P.

MR. S. R. DAS VISITING MADRAS

TO ENLIST SUPPORT FOR COMMISSION

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

There is considerable speculation here as to the object of Mr. S. R. Das's visit. According to the "Hindu" many are inclined to believe that the visit is intended to create a favourable atmosphere for the Statutory Commission. The paper adds that certain interests contemplate making a representation to Mr Das as regards the filling up of the Law Membership of the Madras Government which will shortly fall vacant.—A.P.

HINDU ABORIGINIES AND STATUTORY COMMISSION

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 20.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India Hindu (Aboriginies) Conference held yesterday, it was resolved to extend a hearty welcome to the forthcoming Statutory Commission before whom a demand for separate representation in the Legislatures and local Bodies for the depressed classes according to their numerical strength should be placed.—A. P.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY ?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (DEC. 22ND.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SAGITTARIUS.

It to-day is your birthday, you belong to a royal or a big aristocratic family, or even to the upper berth of a middle-class compartment, but certainly not to the lower, or depressed, compressed, suppressed, oppressed, repressed or some such class. But you will be always turning up your nose at your God-given, not acquired, superiority, like a housemaid who having once been in charge of scullery and other departments has captured the heart of the lord of the manor and made him lead her to the altar, and always afterwards finding fault with the work of the new housemaid. Charles Dickens was powerful equally in wit and humour and physical strength. Whenever he shook hands with a person (mustached one, and not a fragile "glass-with-care" Eve), the latter felt the effect of the former's iron grip for full one month. As you can afford to take, daily, about six meals, fair and square (with fair accompaniments) you will gain Milo's strength and will embrace every opportunity fair or otherwise, (animate or inanimate) of actually crushing those who come in contact. If woman, you are pushful, with a literary bent, ready to gain knowledge and try to oust even mustached fools from their supposed privileged fold, and make yourself a suitable "match", exactly like the lady students at the Oxford College against whom a crusade was lately waged to turn them out (as Eve was turned out of Eden after the fateful taste of the forbidden fruit) of the sacred precincts of the College, but without avail, as seen from the following lines:—

"But she came, and she saw and she conquered
Invaded each cloister and fane
Till life became sour as a wan curd
And learning a thing to disdain.
She swarmed into lectures and classes
In wisdom's pursuance immersed
And while we were toiling for 'passes'
Persistently collared a 'First'."

KILLED 80 LIONS AND 10 LEOPARDS

A WHITE HUNTER'S BIG BAG.

NAIROBI, Dec. 20.

A white hunter, who four months ago was employed by Government to proceed to Masai Reserve to kill lions, which were making numerous daring raids on the Reserve, endangering life and property has now returned having killed eighty lions and ten leopards. He claims to have eradicated the menace. The hunter had many exciting experiences and very narrow escapes from death including attacks by rhinoceros and elephant.—Reuter.

INDIAN PORT COMMISSIONER'S CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, has decided to convene a Conference of Indian Port Commissioners at Madras. The Conference will meet at 9 a.m. on Thursday, the 29th, and Friday, the 30th December, at Pachaiyappa's Hall, China Bazar Road, Madras.—A. P.

INDIAN LEADERS AND PRINCES

A WRONG REPORT

(From A Special Correspondent).

LONDON, Nov. 24.

A denial has been circulated as to a report of a Divali Dinner held in London, in connection with which a scathing reproof was alleged to have been made by Pandit Motilal Nehru to the Princes of India. It is now declared that he did not reprove them nor say anything about them. Mr. Saklatvala was also represented as supporting the Pandit in criticising the Princes; but he says he did not say anything about Princes, restricting himself to the endorsement of the speech that the Pandit actually made.

USEFUL WORK IN THE HOUSE.

It comes at a doubly unfortunate time, when Mr. Saklatvala is engaged in the voicing of India's opinions on the Indian Commission in Parliament, and has been declared by Lord Winterton to have no right to speak for any section of opinioo in India as he had been repudiated by every organisation in India—another false statement.

THE CORRECT REPORT.

The correct report, as originally sent out, gave the actual facts, though in a condensed form. It said that "Divali dinner held in London yesterday by Indian Social Club; special guests Gaekwar, and Pandit Nehru. Gaekwar deprecated the attitude of Indian princes, feeling nervous concerning political advancement in British India. Said Indian States must progress with whole country. Panditji on rising was vociferously cheered; but, to surprise disgust of many, chairman (Sir Abbas Ali Beg) warned Panditji not touch politics; but, to delight younger generation, Panditji delivered scathing homily and insisted on India's political troubles being kept in forefront. Audience demanded speech from Saklatvala, who, with even greater emphasis, supportd Panditji's contention, and said deliverance from Imperialism was first duty of Indians everywhere."

THE WRONG REPORT.

This news was misinterpreted and a report went out, as follows:

"The Social Club London, held a special Diwali Dinner last night, when among the distinguished guests present were His Highness the Maharajah of Baroda and Pandit Motilal Nehru. Pandit Motilal Nehru, speaking on the occasion, deprecated the attitude of Indian Princes concerning political advancement in British India. This declaration from Pandit Motilal Nehru was vociferously cheered, and Sir Abbas Ali Beg, who presided, declared that the Pandit should not touch politics at a social function. But the younger generation present wanted Panditji to go on and Pandit Nehru delivered a scathing homily "On the part the Indian States were Playing." He said India's troubles should always be kept in the forefront. Mr. Shapurjee Saklatvala, from whom also a speech was demanded, supported Pandit Motial and said the first duty of India was to get deliverance from Imperialism. That was the first duty of Indians everywhere."

CORRECTION REQUESTED.

It is hoped that this entirely wrong report, which must be painful to all concerned, will be corrected by all who are put in possession of the facts.

PARSIS AND THE COMMISSION

(Continued from Page 6.)

terests of the community had arisen in the Legislaive Assembly? Was Mr. Jayakar ever approached by the Parsis with a request to protect their rights? What is the use of assuming that the Parsis are against the boycott and then of arguing that Mr. Jayakar has betrayed them? The entire Parsi Press favours boycott of the Commission. The Parsi members of the legal profession, barring a few exceptions, are keenly alive to the insult hurled against the country by Lord Birkenhead, the arch-enemy of all freedom and his reactionary supporters. If the writer of the letter in the "Times of India" thinks that by tactics such as these, he will be able to make the way easy for his favourite candidate in the next general election, he is greatly mistaken. The political conscience of the community is wide awake and any attempt to stifle its voice will be met with the severest censure possible.

UNGRATEFUL.

It is an act of ingratitude on our part to suggest that we cannot advance our political rights jointly with the Hindus and Mahomedans. We have lived on very intimate terms with the sister communities for generations together. We have always put the interests of the people above our own. It is not by joining the teeming millions of this vast continent that we are going "to barter away the rights of our children," but by preaching a doctrine of selfishness and isolation for our own aggrandisement.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy is requested to come forward "to lead young colts who are ready to join round his banner." Sir Jamsetji understands his position too well. He will not take a false step and launch his community into an awakward position. We are afraid these so-called ultra-loyalists will one day create a very difficult position for Sir Jamsetji. They once did it in the year 1908 when he was asked to preside over the deliberations of a meeting held in Albless Baug and known as the Loyalty meeting. We know the fate of the meeting and we hope no such experiment is repeated in the year of grace 1927.

Let us not listen to the shrieks of the vanquished. The heart of the community throbs in unison with the vital pulse of the Indian nation. Let scribblers talk. We know what is best for us.—Yours, etc.

A PARSI PLEADER.

Bombay, 19th December 1927.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME

SUGGESTIONS FROM BOMBAY

LIMITATIONS ON MEMBERSHIP

Following are some of the resolutions that the adjourned urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee forwarded to the Subjects Committee of the Madras Congress for inclusion in the Agenda.—

CONGRESS AND ELECTIONS.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya wants to move that "In view of the present situation of the country and the desirability of bringing about the unity amongst persons of different shades of opinion the Congress in future should not take part directly as a body in any elections to the Assembly, Councils and Municipalities."

SOCIALIST PROGRAMME.

Mr. K. N. Joglekar has sent in the same resolution that he moved in the A. I. C. C. in April last with some verbal alterations. He also suggests some corresponding changes in the Congress Constitution. He suggests in his resolution what may be called a Socialist programme, the preamble of which reads as follows:

"The present Congress activity and programme is completely divorced from the everyday life of masses, the toiling 98 per cent. of the people of India have lost all sympathy and interest in the Congress activity and the Congress has become a feeble body, and for want of a right vision to link the interest of masses to the Congress programme, the present leadership, in its instinctive, subsconscious inspirations has engaged itself and the whole of the Congress machinery to a programme of work definitely of interest to only an insignificant section of the whole people—the big bourgeoisie and its allies, the petty-bourgeoise, intellectual upper classes of the Indian society,—and as a direct consequence of the limited scope of activity of which a regular rivalry has been inspired between the various groups and individuals, to the point of degeneration into an ugly internicine warfare of a personal and communal character, to the utter negligence and detriment of the interest of the masses, and it is highly urgent to pull out the Congress from its narrow shackles of class interest and yoke it to the task of the complete political, economic and social emancipation of the masses from their age-long slavery and subjection."

RESTRICTIONS ON MEMBERSHIP.

Mr. S. A. Dange wants to move that "No one shall be eligible for membership of the Congress, who is directly or indirectly concerned with or directly or indirectly living on the profits of (a) liquor trade, (b) opium trade or (c) prostitution."

Mr. Dange also sends another resolution which reads as follows:

Believing as it does that the conquest of Swaraj is not possible without the active co-operation of the masses, of whom the majority are poor workers and peasants and that such conscious and active co-operation on their part cannot be evoked without offering to solve their immediate economic and political demands, and whereas the solution of many of their demands lies in the hands of their employers and land-owners, and on their goodwill and co-operation this Congress resolves that efforts be made to persuade these people to refrain from wherever possible:—(a) Increase in hours of work. (b) Reduction of wages. (c) bloc retrenchment and to assist in (a) Widening the franchise in the local Municipalities and Councils so as to admit the poorer classes, (b) Improvement of housing and sanitary conditions in cities, plantation and mines, (c) Preventing illtreatment of the employees.

NO CHANCE FOR INDIAN ACCOUNTANTS

INDIAN CHAMBER'S PROTEST

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, have sent yet another telegram to the scale of pay should have been increasement of India protesting against advertising for Incorporated Accountants for Assistant Accountant's post in the Calcutta Port Trust on a monthly salary of Rs. 1,000—50—1,250. The Committee of the Chamber say they are surprised that the scale of pay srould have been increased without a chance being gtven to non-chartered Indian Accountants on lesser salary in accordance with the terms of the advertisement which restricted the applications to chartered accountants only.—Free Press.

CONGRESS NUMBER OF "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

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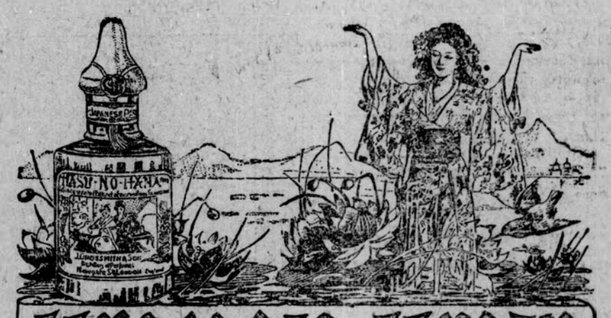

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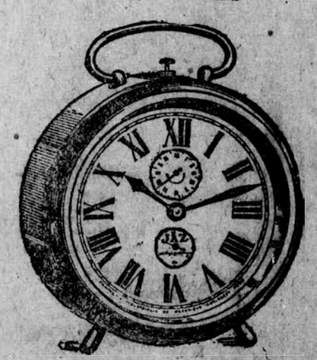

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Mr. Arnold Lupton, author of "HAPPY INDIA (as it might be)" is so anxious to expound his Scheme of agricultural Development to India that he has arranged to sell (to Indian readers) this six-shilling volume for One Rupee. And the undersigned Agency with the same object, has agreed to effect the distribution without any charge or fee. There are no Indian agents or canvassers. Send direct to London ONE RUPEE for the Post-paid Volume. ADDRESS:—THE INDIAN NATIONAL AGENCY, 143, FLEET ST. LONDON, ENGLAND

TRUSTEESHIP IN PRACTICE

EARL WINTERTON EXPOSED

ORDINANCE AND DYER-ARCHY RAMPANT

LONDON, Dec 2 (By Mail).

"We saved India.....we assumed responsibility as trustees for the present and for the future of the Indian people," said Lord Winterton, Under-Secretary of State for India, speaking in the House of Commons on November 11.

A Socialist paper examining how it works out in practice, gives the following details about India:

The average income per head in India is less than £7|10 per year.

Ninety-six per cent. of the population are illiterate.

Less than one per cent. of the population have a vote on the election to the Legislative Assembly.

In the Amritsar Massacre, 1919, General Dyer's soldiers killed 379 unarmed persons, and three times that number were wounded.

Under the Bengal Ordinance, passed by the Labour Government, 171 persons have been imprisoned without trial.

In August this year a student was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment for visiting Moscow University.

This year passports have been refused to the Indian Medical Mission and eminent Indians invited to the aninversary celebrations in Moscow and to members of the Indian Workers' and Peasants' Party.

Comrade Saklatvala has been refused a passport to visit India.—Free Press.

DEPRESSED CLASSES REPRESENTATIVES' CONFERENCE

DR. AMBEDKAR ELECTED PRESIDENT

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 20.

The All India Conference of the members of Legislative Councils of various provinces representing Depressed and Backward classes will be held at Allahabad from the 26th to 28th December. Dr. Bhimrao R. Ambedkar, a member of the Legislative Council, Bombay, has been elected to preside over the Conference.—A. P.

M. C. C. V. SOUTH AFRICAN ELEVEN

HAMMOND'S DEADLY BOWLING

LONDON, Dec. 20

Senoni.—A two-day match between the South African Eleven and the M.C.C. commenced to-day. The Home team were the first to bat and were all out for 86 runs. Mr. Hammond took 6 of their wickets for 32 runs. The M.C.C. in their first innings had made 253 for 6 wickets when the stumps were drawn for the day. Hammond's watting yielded 61 runs.—Reuter's Special.

INCOMING AND OUTGOING GOVERNOR

RANGOON, Dec. 20.

Sir Charles Innes, Governor Designate and Lady Innes arrived here this morning by the "Cheshire" and were met on board by His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler who accompanied to the Government House. The arrival was private. Rangoon gave a most impressive send-off to the retiring Governor when he left to-day for Calcutta by S. S. Angora the departure being public.

RENT INCREASED BY 75 PERCENT.

PROTEST AGAINST IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A protest meeting of the residents of the Improvement Trust chawls was held on Monday in the evening on the large open ground of the same when Mr. Jhabvala presided. It was called for recording its protest against the action of the Bombay Improvement Trust Committee in raising the rents of the tenants so that the same had now gone up by 75 per cent, Mr Jhabvala in deprecating the action of the Trust it was unbecoming of the trust to play the part of the harsh landlords seeing that the industrial condition of the town had much declined, business had fallen low and unemployment was rampant. All those who occupied the chawls belonged to these poor classes of industrial works and to take a pie more out of their pockets at the present juncture was a heinous crime. Mr. S. S. Koli, Secretary, one of the tenants in addressing the meeting pleaded for decrease in rent as he urged retrenchment in service and depression in trade are very common.

Mr. R. S. Asawale, M.L.C., promised to do all in his power with the Improvement Trust Committee and asked the backward classes to educate themselves and to avoid intemperence. He advised fight with Government on the question as well as that with the Capitalists. Mr. Kashinath Badmaji Bhaye Warlikar said that the Municipality had given promise to the Kolis not to exact heavy rents from them.

KATHIAWAR NOTES

PORBANDER TO TAKE UP RETRENCHMENT?

THE BAJANA ANNOUNCEMENT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, Dec. 18.

For the last twelve months, the Porbander State has been experiencing considerable financial difficulties. The Railway of the State yields meagre income, while the general expenditure for the maintenance of the same exceeds the income. The heavy expenses of the State in various directions needs be retrenched soon. I understand the Maharaja Rana Saheb is thinking seriously of mending matters.

KATHIAWAR SABHA.

The success of the Special Session of the Kathiawar Political Conference under the presidentship of Mr. D. B. Shukla has apparently caused some burning in the hearts of the supporters of the Gujarati sugar merchants and some outside capitalists. The world is full of people who never take their defeat manfully. Unworthy and silent propaganda is being carried on against Mr. Shukla and the Kathiawar Hitwardhak Sabha.

DR. MATHURADASJI.

Dr. Mathuradasji, the famous eye-specialist of the Punjab, is visiting the Province once more for his charitable mission. This time he is going to Bhavnagar at the special invitation from Sir Prabhashanker Pattani. Elaborate arrangements will be made for the convenience of the patients. A big rush is anticipated.

AMRELI EXHIBITION.

Very great preparations are in progress at Amreli for successfully organising the Agricultural Exhibition that is soon going to be held at Amreli.

A POPULAR ANNOUNCEMENT.

To commemorate his birthday the Darbar of Bajana has written off all the arrears due by the farmers and labourers of the State. The Darbar has further promised to advance on interest reasonable sums to the traders for the purposes of the trade advancement.

The thieves and highway-men are busy at Jetpur. The police appears to be powerless.

The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot has undertaken the district tour. He means to popularise his village-reforms scheme.

CHURCHILL ON "MOTHER INDIA"

THREE FREE COPIES FOR WEDGWOOD

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

How far Miss Katherine Mayo's book, "Mother India" is being made use of for the purposes of propaganda against India will be made clear from the following anecdote which is published in "The Hindu" annual for the year. Col. Wedgwood, who relates the incident, says:

"It is a horrible book. Twice already some anonymous "friend" has inspired the publishers to send me a free copy. A Conservative M.P., lent me a copy in the Library and stood over me while I read the chapter on child birth apparently to see that the work was done.

Winston Churchill passed me in the Lobby. "I am going to send you a presentation copy of "Mother India," he said.

"What read it already? Well, what do you think of your friends now?"

"And he added with his characteristic indignation," I could stand anything except these bloody outrages on children.—Free Press.

BURMA SENDS DELEGATES TO CONGRESS

PROTEST AGAINST POLITICAL SEPARATION

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

Maun, Gungji and Rev. Ottama have arrived here to enlist Indian sympathy and understanding for their fight against Burma's political separation from India. They assert that the growing anti-Indian feeling in Burma is due to certain Government measures based on the "divide and rule" policy.—A.P.

BARRISTER JUDGE DENIED CIVIL SERVICE PRIVILEGES

RESIGNS POST.

BARISAL, Dec. 19.

Mr. U. N. Sen, Bar.-at-Law, who was recently appointed District and Sessions Judge from the District Bar according to the Public Services Commission rules, has resigned his post, as a protest it is stated, against his not being granted pay and pension according to the Civil Service Regulations.—A. P

THE LAST MESSAGE

RESCUE WORK HELD UP

LONDON, Dec. 20.

New York.—The last message received from men on board the submarine S4 was in the form of three distinct taps at 11/20 this morning, ackrowledging the cheering word from the wire and child of Lieutenant Graham-Fitch. Undecipherable hammerings were heard as late as four in the afternoon, since when there has been silence. Meanwhile, heavy seas have brought rescue work to complete standstill.—Reuter.

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Men's Undervests From Rs. 4/12/- each.
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Messrs. Samuel Fitze & Co., Ltd., Mills Depot, Bank Street, Opposite Head Office Imperial Bank, Bombay. The Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd., Times Buildings, Fort, and Carnac Road and Princess Street, Bombay. The Deccan Stores Co., Sitaram Buildings. Crawford Market, Bombay. The Hind Co-operative Stores Ltd., 250, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. The Asoka Swadesh Stores Ltd., The Asoka Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay. Messrs. Vanmalidas Ranchordas Lavsi, Outside Punch Koova Gate, Ahmedabad. Messrs. Kapurchand & Co., 23, Princess Street, Bombay.

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PREPARATIONS FOR CONGRESS WEEK

SWAMI V. CHETTY TO PRESENT CIVIC ADDRESS

MADRAS, Dec. 21.

The traffic along the road leading to Congress Nagar is becoming heavier and heavier. The police have issued new traffic regulations and issued special licenses to motor buses to play along the Spur Tank Road. Different routes have been prescribed for the buses for proceeding to the Congress Nagar and out of it to avoid congestion of traffic. Fares also have been specified to protect visitors from extortion. The special buses have distinguishing sign boards and carry national tri-colour. The decorations in the pandal have been taken up on hand and numerous visitors who come during the day are not permitted to get in. Electric wiring is nearly complete, and lighting arrangements would be ready in two days. Along the road leading from Central Station to Tilak Mandap arches would be put up to welcome the President. The Corporation has already voted an address to Dr. Ansari and it will be presented by Swami Venkatachalam Chetty, the Leader of the Swaraj Party in the Council, as the Corporation President would be away at the time.—Free Press.

LAST BOTTLE OF OXYGEN

CALL FROM SUNKEN SUBMARINE

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Provincetown.—"Time is nearly up. We have used our last bottle of Oxygen." This message was hammered on the side of the sunken submarine S-4 driven helpless has rescuers afloat at most frantic, for the turbulent seas not only make diving most risky, but prevent effective measures of getting air and food by the tube to doomed survivors. Faint tappings only are now heard indicating that unfortunates are nearly exhausted. Divers succeeded in recognising hammered Morse Code of names of six survivors. In response to the broadcast appeal, the whole nation is praying for the safety of the men, who experts declare, may live till early in the evening.—Reuter.

EDITOR JAILED

AMRITSAR, Dec. 19.

Captain E. J. Asquith, Magistrate, First Class, convicted Rattansingh Azad, Editor, Printer and Publisher of the local Urdu weekly "Malang" under Section 188, I.P.C., for disobeying the District Magistrate's orders under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 500 or in default three months further rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

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Is a BLOOD RESTORATIVE and aids DIGESTION. An Ideal Tonic after an attack of Malaria or Typhoid. Very useful in the treatment of general debility and for Tuberculosis patients.

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ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN!

BE prepared, for accidents happen when least expected. A burn from the hot oven door—a nasty cut from a knife or a can opener—a painful bruise or a sprain. These are all occasions for Zam-Buk's antiseptic healing.

When skin is lacerated or damaged, be sure to cleanse thoroughly to remove all dust and gritty particles. Then wrap with cleanrag or lint, smeared liberally with the Zam-Buk balm.

Burns, scalds and blistered skin, which are most susceptible to inflammatory action from the air, need covering up quickly.

In the case of bruises, wrenches or sprains, massage gently with Zam-Buk.

Zam-Buk is the ideal healer because *it acts on the skin in three ways.* It at once soothes and allays inflammation and swelling. It relieves pain and checks bleeding almost immediately.

Secondly, Zam-Buk is a most valuable antiseptic; it *kills* and excludes disease germs and prevents festering and blood-poison. Finally, Zam-Buk heals swiftly and naturally by growing new, healthy skin.

Zam-Buk owes its exceptional healing virtues to its rare herbal character, its refinement and absolute freedom from animal fats and mineral drugs.

Be sure and keep a box of Zam-Buk always handy.

FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.

Chemists and medicine vendors everywhere sell Zam-Buk at Re. 1 per box or Rs. 2-4-0 family size. Agents:—Messrs. Kemp & Co., Charni Road, BOMBAY.

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'A Surgery in a Two-Inch Box'

SOOTHING & HEALING. GERMICIDAL & ANTISEPTIC.

MADRAS RACES

CLARKE RIDES A DOUBLE.

MADRAS, Dec. 21.

THE TRAINERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Murphy's RAVENTSAIT, 7-10, Harding 1
Mr Essaji's ZARA, 7-5, H Black 2
Messrs Maurice and Wright's BACCHANTE, 7-6, Fox 3
Lt-Col Lane's WHITE ROCK, 7-10, Hill 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 95; Places Rs. 36, Rs. 21 and Rs. 48.

Betting:—3 to 1 Minthill, 5 White Rock, Zara and Erinholm, and eights the rest.

THE SIRUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs Essaji and Bird's NAUGHTY GIRL, 9-3, Duckenfield 1
Mr Murphy's DRUMMER BOY, 9-12, Harding 2
Mr Kamte's MEDINA, 7-3, Barber .. 3
Raja of Sivagange's CRIADILLO, 7-4, S Black 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 190; Places Rs. 42, Rs. 18 and Rs. 17.

Betting:—5 to 2 Drummer Boy, 4 to 1 Medina, 6 Jayadevi and Shewanti, and longer odds the rest.

THE GUINDY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Abdulla Mana's SARNAM, 7-9, Barber 1
Mr Sheth's DE SOUZA, 7-13, Jones .. 2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's SCHOOD, 7-13, Clarke 3
Mr Xavier's SUMARIA, 7-3, Brownlee 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 73; Places Rs. 14, Rs. 13 and Rs. 16.

Betting:—3 to 2 De Souza, 4 to 1 Sarnam, 6 School, and longer odds the rest.

THE SHIRAZ PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Kolhapur's ZAREEF, 7-11, Clarke 1
Messrs G H Essaji and W Bird's SADOON, 8-10, H Black 2
Mr Maulood Hajee Alli's SAFEE, 7-11, Shaukat Ali 3
Mr Sheth's ASHROFF, 8-9, Fox 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 30; Places Rs. 17, Rs. 32 and Rs. 97.

Betting:—7 to 2 Zareef, 4 Ashroff, 8 1 the others.

THE GRIFFIN CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Kolhapur's INDIAN IMP, 8-0, Siely 1
Mrs Maconochie and Mrs Cruden's BIRKENHEAD, 8-3, Burgess 2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's HOBBS, 9-1, Clarke 3
Mr Murphy's MERRIELEGS, 7-12, Walker 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 176; Places Rs. 40, Rs. 19 and Rs. 15.

Betting:—3 to 2 Hobbs, 3 to 1 Merrielegs, 5 Birkenhead, 8 Indian Imp, and longer odds the rest.

THE PERSIAN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Anwar Ali Beg's NADIRSHAH, 9-0, Robertson 1
Mr Hormusji's NAJEEB, 8-9, Barber 2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's FAILASUF, 8-5, Clarke 3
Mr Shamalan's GOLD BELL, 8-9, Harding 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 25; Places Rs. 14, Rs. 20 and Rs. 24.

Betting:—Evens Nadirshah, 4 Failasuf, 6 Sirjahan, Grey and Rosette, and tens the rest.

THE PERSIAN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Maharaja of Kolhapur's SCIMITAR, 9-0, T Hill 1
Messrs Essaji and W Bird's LUCKY THOUGHT, 8-5, H Black 2
Mr Moulood Hajee Alli's KAFKAS, 7-7, Robertson 3
Mr Squire's HAJLAN, 8-8, S Black .. 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 32; Places Rs. 16, Rs. 18 and Rs. 23.

Betting:—3 to 2 Scimitar, 4 Kafkas and Lucky Thought, 6 Mayfly, and longer odds the others.

THE HYDERABAD PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Maharaja of Kolhapur's FAIR SLAVE, 8-3, Clarke 1
Sir Wilson's ETHELWINJAS, 9-0, Fox 2
Hajee Sir Ismail Sait's FLINTHAM, 8-10, Hill 3
Mr Hearson's LADY MARIGOLD, 8-5, Burgess 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 86; Places Rs. 23, Rs. 40 and Rs. 16.

CEYLON AND REFORMS

PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM SUITABLE

CEYLON, Dec. 20.

At a special meeting of the Ceylon Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association held to welcome Sir Geoffrey Butler and Dr. Drummond Shiels, two members of the Ceylon Reforms Enquiry Commission, Dr. Drummond Shiels admitted that since his arrival in Ceylon he found that the Parliamentary system was suited to the genius of the Ceylonese people. He concluded by saying that Ceylon would realise that it was one of the many in a great federation of people who were moving towards a great relisation of freedom nd to their ultimate ideal, which was the ideal of all Parliaments that their labours might secure for every man, woman and child, the greatest amount of liberty and security and the opportunity to develop to the utmost one's talents.—Free Press.

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SARALADEVI AMBALAL'S ADDRESS TO YOUTH LEAGUE

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 21.

"Whatever may be the practical result of the keen desire that has been engendered in our youths for doing something for the welfare of the society, on account of our innumerable defects and adverse circumstances, yet I see a bright future before us when I see them imbued with such noble spirit," said Shrimati Saraladevi Ambalal, President of the Youth League, addressing the general meeting of the members.

It was a matter of pride that the youths of both sexes had gathered there for social service, in the present day conservative society. One charge that was levelled against them by the elders was that youths were impatient, emotional and often ignored circumstances. She considered these qualities as merits rather than anything else. With these qualities they were fitted to carry out the great task and even transform circumstances to their ideals. They would have to assign proper place to knowledge and self-control in them, if they wanted to be powerful and brave. "As the spirit of independence and liberty has arisen among a people who have passed centuries under some or other kind of foreign rule, it is natural that that desire for independence may go to the other extreme of individual license, and therefore they will have to maintain an equilibrium between independence and self-control."—Free Press.

CHARGE OF RIOTING CONFIRMED

ACQUITTAL JUDGMENT REVERSED

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chotzner have set aside the order of acquittal passed by the Sessions Judge of Pabna and have restored the sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment and fine passed by Mr. Hollow, deputy Magistrate on J. N. Moitra, M.L.C., Ranjit Lahiri, pleader, and 15 other respectable Hindus of Pabna on the charge of rioting and assault on 1st July last.—A. P.

JAPANESE CRUISER PROCEEDS TO TSINGTAO

SEQUEL TO NORTHERNER'S BAD LUCK

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Tokio.—Japanese cruiser "Nagara" is leaving Sasebo 'en route' to Tsingtao in Shantung with 200 marines on board owing to the situation in Shantung following the recent reverses suffered by the Northerners.

There are already 2 Japanese cruisers and 4 Japanese destroyers at Tsingtao with 300 men available as landing force.—Reuter.

WILLIAM JUDD MANGLED BY ELEPHANT

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Nairobi.—William Judd, another old famous pioneer big game hunter met with death in a hunting field like many before him. Judd who had been hunting for thirty years and is well-known throughout the big game world was charged by a wounded elephant who mangled Judd yesterday in the area of Masongolen, in the presence of his son, who killed the elephant but was too late to save the life of his father.—Reuter's Special.

EXECUTION OF YOUTHS AND GIRLS

COMMUNISTS ENEMIES OF HUMANITY?

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Hankow.—Arrest and execution of Communists continues. 2 youths and 2 bobbed-haired girls were executed on 20th December. Garrison Commander apologising to the French Consul-General for unpleasant incidents in the Concessions during the raid on the 16th December declared that the Communists were enemies of the whole humanity. "If we do not suppress them completely, everybody, Chinese as well as foreigner, will suffer."—Reuter.

THAKUR ROSHAN SING'S LAST WORDS

LISPS "BANDE MATARAM" ON THE GALLOWS

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 21.

Thakur Roshan Singh, a prisoner condemned to death in the Kakori Dacoity Case, was executed in the District Jail, Allahabad this morning.

The condemned man remained notably composed till his end and the last word, which it is reported escaped the lips of the dying man, was "Bande Mataram."

An hour later, the body was handed over to the relations of the deceased for cremation. A number of local citizens had also reached the gate of the Jail and they desired to take out the body in a procession through the city. They were, however, directed to take it straight to the cremation ground, and the last ceremonies were performed quietly at the river side.—Free Press.

ADVANCE AVIATION

FLYING CLUB FOR BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

The Bengal Flying Club was officially inaugurated at a meeting held for the purpose at the Calcutta Club to-night, Mr. Justice Costello presiding, when necessary arrangements for bringing the Club into being were put on hand. The Director of Civil Aviation in India was present. It was decided that the Club should have its headquarters at a suitable site near Calcutta and that its activities should not be confined to flying the proposal being that it should be run on the lines of a country club where members could engage in other sports and meet in a social capacity. A resolution was passed authorising a Committee to proceed with the registration of the Club and instructing them to apply to Government for a grant and select a ground and premises.—A. P.

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BOMBAY THURSDAY DECEMBER 22 1927

CHARGE AGAINST MR. SAKLATVALA

"REPUDIATED BY EVERY INDIAN PARTY"

EARL WINTERTON ON INDIAN COMMISSION

The following discussion took place inthe House of Commons of the Government of India Statutory Commission Bill in the Committee stage. The proceedings will be read with keen isterest in view of the resolve of the nation to boycott the Commission. Mr. James Hope was in the chair. (Clause1—Time for the appointment of Statutory Commission).

The Chairman: I understand the hon. Member for North Battersea (Mr. Saklatvala) wishes to move another Amendment in place of those on the Paper.

Mr. Saklatvala: Before moving my Amendment I wish to raise a point of Order. I wish to have your ruling, Sir, as to whether the Bill, as framed and worded, is in itself a valid document, and is in order at all. I ask your attention to the wording of the Title of the Bill, which says that it is "an Act to amend Section 84A of the Government of India Act."

The Chairman: That is a matter which ought to have been raised on Second Reading before Mr. Speaker. The House having committed the Bill, I cannot deal with a point of that kind.

Mr. Saklatvala: Do you wish me to proceed with my Amendment.

The Chairman: The hon. Member can proceed with his manuscript Amendment, which is in order.

A SERIOUS PROPOSAL.

Mr. Saklatvala: I beg to move, in page 1, line 11, at the end, to insert the words:

"Provided that the said Commission shall not be appointed until a Resolution shall have been agreed to by the Legislative Assembly of India approving of its appointment."

I move this Amendment in place of the rather hastily drawn Amendments on the Paper, and I ask the Committee to treat it as a serious proposal. I do not move it merely with the desire of moving some Amendment to this Bill. In the first place, I have a little difficulty in reference to the previous Act. As I was trying to make clear in my point of Order, the Act which it is intended to amend is the Government of India Act of 1919.

The Chairman: No, that is not so. The procedure with regard to the Government of India Act is the same as that with regard to the Army Annual Act. Whenever an amendment of the law with regard to the Government of India Act is passed, a new Act is drawn up, embodying the amendment, and that is the Government of India Act for the purposes of any further legislation—exactly the same as in the case of the Army Annual Act.

Mr. Saklatvala: I suppose you will permit me to deal with the Government of India Act, 1919, by which the Statutory Commission has been created. It says in the Preamble:

"Whereas the time and manner of each advance can be determined only by Parliament upon whom the responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples:

"And whereas the action of Parliament in such matters must be guided by the co-operation received from those on whom new opportunities of service will be conferred, etc."

I submit that when the original Act was passed, it was then put forward as a forecast that the people of India would have the machinery to express their opinion and it was clearly intended in the paragraph I have read, that, whatever Parliament might do in the future, it would have to be done in co-operation with the newly created body in India. We are now adopting a procedure which is quite contrary to that legislative enactment of 1919. My Amendment, therefore, appears to me to be an essential one dealing with a point which ought to have been borne in mind by the Government. The Bill introduced by the Government simply takes cognisance of what existed before 1919, and does not take cognisance of the events and circumstances of 1927. We are certainly not proceeding in a manner by which "the action of Parliament in such matters" is "guided by the co-operation received from those on whom new opportunities of service have been conferred."

There were many ways open to the Government, but probably Friday will be a better day for us to dilate upon those lost opportunities. Coming directly to this Bill, I submit that it is contrary, even to the spirit of the Act of 1919, to sanction a one-sided bargain as if the Legislative Assembly of India did not exist and as if Parliament never intended to be guided by that legislature in future movements. Apart from the wording of the Act, I submit that after its passage, though not perhaps during its passage, it had become a contract between two parties, between the Government of this country and the body entrusted with whatever measure of popular government was granted to India. To-day we are asked to take a course of action by which one of the contracting parties wants to alter the contract radically, completely disregarding the existence of the other contracting party. That other contracting party, having heard of our one-sided activity through other channels such as the Press, is objecting as strongly as possible and in whatever manner it can against this proposal. I have just this morning received a cablegram from the Trade Union Congress of India—

The Under-Secretary of State for India (Earl Winterton): I wish to raise a point of Order. I ask you, respectfully, Sir, whether it is not quite out of order on any part of this Bill, much less on this Amendment, to discuss the composition or proposed composition of the Commission which it will be the duty of the Government to recommend to His Majesty. As I understand the hon. Member, he is now dealing with objections which are being taken in India to the proposed Commission.

SAINT OR SCOUNDREL.

Mr. Saklatvala: It is far from my mind to raise that objection at all, and I am sorry if the Noble Lord has got the idea in his mind that that is the only point which exists in regard to this matter. I assure the Noble Lord I am not bothered about the personnel of the Commission. If the Commission is wrong, any saint or scoundred appointed to it will be in the wrong place.

The Chairman: If the hon. Member confines himself to the point that no such step should be taken until there has been a resolution from India, that will be in order. I have fortified myself with Mr. Speaker's ruling on the Second Reading and no reference to the method, personnel or probable proceedings of the Commission will be in order.

Mr. Saklatvala: I shall obey your ruling, which is exactly what I have in mind. I have nothing to say upon those other matters, my point being that there are two parties to this contract and that one of the two parties is now undertaking to modify the contract. The other party to the contract is completely ignored as if it did not exist. The other party to the contract is raising objections not to the personnel, but to the whole procedure, and my Amendment seeks to put this House in some position of justification, and to save its honour, as far as I can retrive its lost honour. My Amendment does not interfere with the desire of the Government to remove that cast-iron barrier of ten years which they are trying to remove now, but what it does is almost to compel the Government to take notice of the existence of second party to the contract and not to move in the matter as if they alone count, and India does not exist at all. I appeal to the Committee to recognise the fact that if this Amendment be carried, the entire spirit with which any future Commission or Committee will be working will be quite different from the spirit of the Government Resolution, and the people who are most concerned with either expediting or delaying such inquiry will get a reasonable chance of telling this Parliament what they desire to be done with the original contract.

I strongly appeal to the Committee to set aside their prejudices and previously formed opinion, and to support my Amendment, which substantially carries out the Government's wishes, first, or removing the cast-iron barrier; secondly, reminds them of the original promise in the 1919 Act that in all future Measures Parliament will be guided by the co-operation of the new body created in India and, thirdly, carries out the ordinary, honourable contractual obligation of letting the other side to the contract speak before one side settles the matter in a high-handed manner. I appeal to the Committee once again to be very reasonable in this matter and to accept my Amendment.

ALLEGED BREAKING OF FAITH.

Earl Winterton: The hon. Member for North Battersea (Mr. Saklatpala) is entitled, if he believes it is right that it should be done, to ask that these words should be added, but he is not entitled, on the one hand, to say that if these words were added to the Bill it would be in accordance with the spirit or the letter of the Governmnt of India Act, and, much more, he is not entitled to claim that the Government, in opposing the addition of the words would break either the spirit or the letter of the Act. He has made a serious charge of breach of contract not only against the Members of the Government, but, inferentially, against the leaders of every party in the House. Members on that side will hesitate to support an Amendment which involves a direct charge against the leaders of the Labour party, as well as hon. Members below the Gangway opposite, of a breach of faith. That is a serious charge, even though it proceeds from the hon. Gentleman, and I propose in very few words to explain the utter fallacy, the utter falsity, of that charge. The hon. Member has the—I use the word in a courteous sense—effrontery to quote from the Government of India Act in support of his point of view. As a matter of fact it is in direct opposition to the point of view he has put. These are the words that the Preamble uses, after stating that it is the declared policy of Parliament to provide for the increasing association of Indians in every branch of Indian administration:

"And whereas the time and manner of each advance can be determined only by Parliament, upon whom responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples:

"And whereas the action of Parliament in such matters must be guided by the co-operation received. . . ."

Not must "take the form of co-operation," but "must be guided by the co-operation." Then, as regards Section 84A, which the Bill before the Committee seeks to amend, that Section is even stronger than the Preamble as to the intentions of Parliament at the time the Act was passed. That Section says:

"At the expiration of ten years after the passing of this Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of both Houses of Parliament, shall submit for the approval of His Majesty . . . ."

There is no reference whatever to the Legislative Assembly. What right has the hon. Gentleman to come down here and make a most serious charge against every party in the House of breaking faith with the people of India by breakinb the spirit and the letter of the Act of 1919? I submit that he has no right of any sort, and is absolutely denuded of argument in every respect. With regard to the other ground of his argument, namely, that it would be advisable to add these words, not that we have promised to do so, but from the point of view of satisfying Indian opinion, I must say quite frankly, again, that no one who has the remotest knowledge of India could possibly accept the hon. Gentleman as an exponent of Indian opinion. As far as I know, he has absolutely no authority of any sort. He is repudiated by every responsible organisation in India. There is not a responsible organisation in India that accepts the hon. Gentlemen as its spokesman. He has made the statement this afternoon that opinion in India is in favour of this provision.

May I point out to the hon. Gentleman the fact although he ought to have known it before speaking with such confidence, that there have been no less than five resolutions passed in the Assembly in India in favour of the acceleration of the date? The Leader of the Opposition, I think, emphasised that in his speech yesterday, yet here is an hon. Gentleman who comes down here and claims, forsooth, to be an exponent of Indian opinion, telling us that these five Resolutions have got to be entirely disregarded, that he, the Member for North Battersea, the representative of 300,000,000 Indian people, demands that this Committee shall retard the date, in face of the desire of the Indian Assembly to accelerate it, when the demand for years past has been that the matter should be accelerated. The right hon. Gentleman the Leader of the Opposition told us yesterday that it was under the consideration of his Government in 1924, but, for reasons which he explained then, he was not able to agree to that acceleration. It has been, as I explained yesterday, under the consideration of His Majesty's Government, and now, for the reasons which have been made clear, it has been determined to accelerate the date. The hon. Gentlemen says, "No, this date is not to be accelerated. You have to ignore what the Legislative Assembly want. You are to insert a provision in the Bill—"

BACKING THE WRONG HORSE

Mr. Buchanan: Will the Noble Lord kindly inform me the dates, roughly speaking, of these five Resolutions, or, say, the date of the last one?

Earl Winterton: I could not give the hon. Member the daet off-hand, but Resolutions have been passed at direrent times ever since the Assembly came into being in 1920. Let me, in a friendly manner, assure the hon. Gentleman that he will be backing the wrong horse if he accepts the opinion of the hon. Member for North Pattersea. I am quite sure he would agree with me that there is no demand in India that the date should be retarded, but that on the other hand, there is a constant demand that the date should be accelerated. I say, in conclusion, that to accept this Amendment, on the one hand, would not only not be in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Act, but would be directly contrary to the spirit and letter, and, on the other hand, it would be flying in the face of the very demand constantly made by the Legislative Assembly for years past.

(To Be Continued.)

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

HIS ONLY LOVE.

("A plain unvarnished tale I will deliver")

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR.

CHAPTER XXXVI

Mahtab was not an intellectual prodigy but had read well, memorised better and relieved his reason of the ordeal of evolving a new thought. After his land acquisition work was over he allowed himself a month's holiday, which he decided to spend at home. The climate of Baikunthpur was then ideal. It was cool but not too cold and the lawn and the lakes were brimful of the winter beauty.

In one of their excursions, Mahtab and Mabel struck a specially delicious spot. It was one of those mountain-rills which gently murmur through the glades of the sylvan solitude. Sitting by the crystal water of the falling cascade with their heads towards it, Mahtab asked Mabel whether she never thought of changing her single blessedness to which Mabel promptly replied "No, not of late."

"Why not ?" queried Mahtab.

"Because I have no reason to," added Mabel.

But this was before Mabel's outworks had been stormed. Once her will was weakened the rest was a walkover. Friends and visitors spoke of Mabel's solitary life. They opined that Mahtab was likely to make a good husband. The grasshopper takes its life from the grass it feeds on. How could Mabel escape the force of her environments ? Her will was overpowered, **a marriage deconvenance** was arranged and contracted. Mabel lived with her husband for six months. She then picked up her belongings and left for her home. She never met Mahtab again.

Different persons gave different reasons for this estrangement. But Mahtab professed to know knothing why his wife had deserted him and Mabel was reticent when questioned about it.

As already stated she had entertained the Yusuf and was now taking her holiday at "the chalet" in Mussourie. Himm had not met her for several years. His sudden spring upon her was a surprise to her. She knew that Himm was too busy to afford a holiday and Mussourie was the least likely place for him to take it in. Mabel was entertaining a party of friends when Himm arrived. She excused herself and ushered Himm into her private room, asked him to take a wash, gave him tea and then gently questioned him as to the purpose of his visit. Judged in this light though Mabel and Shahinda had been brought up together the one was a paragon of manners the other of ill manners so far as Himm was concerned. And Mabel's acquaintance with him was nothing like the attachment between him and Shahinda. But perhaps in this as in other cases too much familiarity had bred contempt. Mabel knew of Himm's relations with Shahinda, and after the necessary preliminaries were over she was the first to question Himm whether he had met Shahinda of late. At this Himm could no longer control himself. He told Mabel that he was after Shahinda, who was last seen with her. He asked her to give him the details of her marriage and the destination of her honeymoon, at all of which Mabel was surprised and shocked, for she said that she never knew that Shahinda had got married or that she had gone anywhere for her honeymoon. Himm jogged her memory and asked her whether she had not srtood them of wedding dinner, On hearing this, Mabel burst into a fit of hilarity and asked Himm who had neen giving him out those fables.

Himm was not the least surprised at this attitude of Mabel's He thought that Mabel was in the know and was on purpose drawing inquireres off the scent. He, therefore, began to question her.

Himm "Is it not a fact that Shahinda stayed with you in May last immediately before you left for this place ?"
Mabel "Yes, She dropped in at mine one afternoon."
Himm "Was she alone ?"
Mabel "Yes. Who else would be with her, poor thing."
Himm. "Was she not in the company of a gentleman ?"
Mabel. "No."
Himm. "Did not any gentleman come to see her or you or both while Shahinda was staying with you ?"
Mabel "Several persons called. I do not know who in particular you are referring to."
Himm. I was referring to a man called Yusuf."
Mabel. "No. I don't think any person of that name called."
Himm. "Did Shahinda go away from yours alone or in the company of a gentleman ?"
Mabel. "Her brother came to fetch her. That is all."
Himm. "What is the name of her brother ?"
Mabel. I don't know his name. But she introduced him as her brother and called him "bhai" (brother).
Himm. "I wish to have a word with you in strict privacy."

He spoke these words in soft whisper so as to convey it to Mabel that the information he was seeking was strictly confidential. Mabel gave a knowing nod and with that consummate tact which would do credit to a general on the battle field, she disposed of her assmbleed guests in the twinkling of an eye, without making them feel that she was in any way in ahurry—another contrast to Shahinda's clumsy ways who never found time to give Himm even a few minutes, though he had been kept on the waiting list for a week.

After the last guest had departed, Mabel called Himm into her back verandah from where they could watch the glorious panorama of eternal snows in the distance.

Himm did not know how to begin. His method was always direct to the point.

He told Mabel of all he had heard, adding that what he had seen, confirmed his fears, of what he had heard. He was sure Mabel was in Shahinda's confidence and next to Shahinda she alone could enlighten him on the true facts.

After Himm had finished, Mabel inquired what it was to Himm then, where Shahinda was or what she did.

HIMM. "Shahinda is everything to me. I cannot live without her. She is my love. We are allied by the ties of platonic friendship. She has vowed to me eternal fidelity."

MABEL. "Well, then you ought to be able to know all you want to know about Shahinda."

HIMM. "I don't. That's why I have come to you. Let me put to you a set of questions."

He did so, but while Mabel was perfectly frank in her replies, she must have known that her replies were formal and partial that they lacked the saving grace of conviction. Himm had made no secret of what he had been told--what he was deeply anxious to know was whether Shahinda had really got married to Yusuf and where she was and with whom. The replies Mabel gave were most non-commital and wholly insufficient to put Himm on the track to trace Shahinda. He said so, but Mabel was firmly discant. It was evident that she was unwilling to betray her friend.

Himm was no tactician so far as women were concerned. He was a plain blunt man and had not learnt the art of strategy so far as women were concerned. It was his own failing which had cost him his Shahinda. But Providence sometimes helps fools and on this occasion it appears to have come to Himm's rescue. For while Himm had thrown up the sponge and was about to beat a retreat he recalled that Mabel too had got married and that it would be courteous to ask her about the whereabouts of her husband

HIMM. "By the way, I have't enquired about your husband. How is he ?"

Mabel's colour left her cheeks. She blushed and then left abashed. Her face was a picture of entreaty and pleading not to rip open an old sore. And yet, she dare not say so. If Himm had a little tact he would have understood. But the was a notoriously tactless man. So he went on.

HIMM. "I hope he is alright. Anything the matter with him ?"

Mabel had to silence this battery ofquestions which were becoming more and more embarrassing to her. So she replied.

MABEL. "I suppose he is alright."

HIMM. "Why only suppose, don't you know it ?"

MABEL. "No, I don't know it."

HIMM. "I am sorry to hear it. Have you not seen him of late ? Is he still in service ? That reminds me, he must be now in vacation."

Mabel cut short this ever pouring volley of delicate questions by gently hinting that she had separated from her husband, which instead of checking Himm's curiosity whetted it all the more. When had she separated and why and endless other queries to the same effect. These were too much for Mabel who could not contain herself. She burst out crying whereupon Himm diverted his queries to her crying, which sent Mabel into a fit of hysteria.

After she had finished crying and wiped herself dry with her silk handkerchief, she sat up and staring straight into Himm's eyes asked "Mr. Himm, can I trust you ?"

HIMM. "Certainly, most certainly, Mabel."

ABEL. "But how can I trust you any more than Shahinda?"

HIMM. "I never knew that Shahinda mistrusted me."

MABEL. "Men are too obtuse to know anything, I suppose.

HIMM. "Well, whether Shahinda trusts me or not, you can give me a trial."

MABEL. "Will it be safe though ?"

HIMM. "I have never betrayed any body's confidence so far and I don't see why I should possess the devilry to betray yours."

MABEL. "But if you do."

HIMM. "Then you need not trust me any more."

MABEL. "There will be no further occasion for it."

HIMM. "Well, Mabel whether you trust me or not I want you to explain what you meant by implying that Shahinda does not trust me."

MABEL. "Did I say so ? Well, I supposed if I did I meant it."

HIMM. "Look here, Mabel, there is something very mysterious about you women which I am—if I can undertstand. You have teased and tortured me quite unconsciously I grant, ever since I came. You know I am worried about Shahinda and you do not give me any clue."

MABEL. "Haven't I just given you good clue ?"

HIMM. "What clue ? That she doesn't trust me is no clue at all to her whereabouts."

MABEL. "Well, if you don't think so I can't help it.

HIMM. "Mabel dear, don't tease me unnecessarily. Do be explicit. You know I cannot understand covert allusious. I want everything to be clear. I am not trained in the school of Fabian diplomacy. I understand straight talk. I can read allusions.

MABEL. "That is why you are here ?"